

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

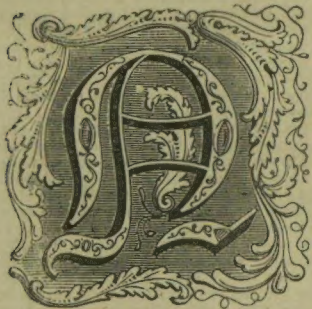


No. 143.—VOL. VI.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

ENVY AND IMITATION.



NOTHING so much proves the great influence of England among the nations of the world than the continual efforts made by every power either to injure us or imitate us. One or the other they all seem bound to attempt; the ill success of the endeavour only proves their want of ability, not the lack of inclination.

We need not allude to the ravings of the war party of France, that hates England with an intensity second only to that with which it pursues M. Guizot, because he reasons with some amount of common sense on the subject; nor need we adduce the hostile Tariffs of America, nor the barriers raised against our commerce by the policy of the German Zollverein; what recommends them is their supposed efficacy in checking the influence of England. The politicians of Europe paint us in debates, journals, and reviews as a nation of Machiavels, ever intent on the two great objects—wealth and dominion—using fraud or force indifferently, and engaged in plotting when not actually occupied in plundering. As to the Government it is a concentration of all the activity and wickedness of the people, using fleets, armies, and slave trade treaties as so many engines of political and commercial aggrandisement. They cannot believe that a nation can become great, or keep its supremacy, without recourse to fraud or violence, or both; and meeting the flag of England on every sea, and feeling her influence in every land, they ascribe her power and wealth to causes which not only have not gained them, but which if put in practice as a system, would soon weaken one and waste the other. It is almost ludicrous to remark the terror which continental writers feel or affect, of England. Yet the truth is that we are a peace-loving people, not by any means dis-

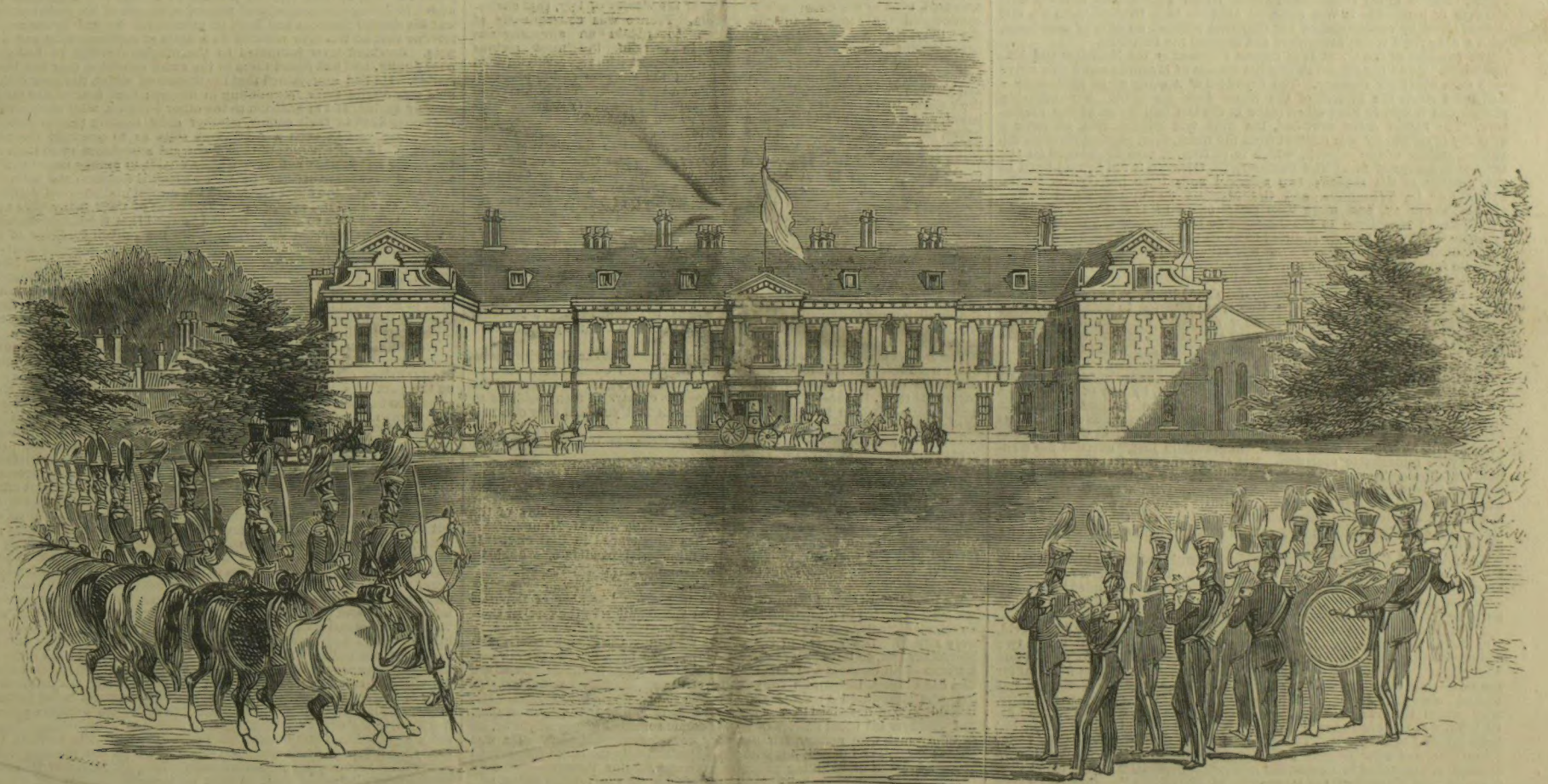
posed to meddling with the affairs of others, having enough business of our own, and too happy, if we can plough and weave, and buy and sell, and feed our millions, and pay our taxes quietly—tasks not always done without much difficulty. Except when actually assailed, our policy towards foreign nations has been one of good natured indifference rather than of imperious dictation. When the French chose to dethrone Charles X. we approved their spirit by recognising the new ruler; we made no opposition to their occupation of Algiers, which, if it has become a disgrace and difficulty to them is not our fault but their own. The French Ministry has intrigued in Spain to its heart's content; it cannot be said that England has checked it. The French fleet bombarded Tangier, and except some professional criticisms as to the manner in which it was done, our neighbours had nothing to complain of as to our conduct in the affair. They have roused a vindictive spirit of revenge in Tahiti, but here again it is not our fault that the natives do not appreciate the blessing of French civilisation, which always comes in such a questionable shape, that, as by a common instinct, both the Arab and the Tahitian resist it to the death. Yet in the face of undoubted facts, we are represented abroad as the great troublers and disturbers of the peace and repose of the world.

The charge is ridiculous, but there is one thing even still more so; along with this rooted dislike, England is the object of the most servile imitation.

The proofs of this abound; not content with their immense military force, so suited to the national character and position, the French are continually urging on their rulers to create a great navy, merely because England possesses one. They make the not uncommon mistake of confounding effects with causes. We have a great navy because we have a vast commerce, and extensive colonies, that create a mercantile marine unrivalled in the world; for these alone can a large naval force be required, and from these alone can it be created, supplied, and maintained. The French have not these, but wish to have what springs from them; they will possess the sign if they cannot possess the thing signified. But there is a still stronger instance of the

rage of the continental nations for imitating England. France may to some extent be justified for her wish to rival us; we are near neighbours, she has a long line of sea coast both on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and she has a past history not without records of naval power. But now it seems Germany must have a national fleet! Germany, that occupies the greater part of the centre of Europe, and whose only coast-line is of limited extent, and that on an inland sea—the Baltic—must erect itself into a naval power! Nay, some steps have been already taken towards effecting it; fleets and ships being wanting, they have procured the next thing to them—a flag! It is the old imperial ensign, the black and golden eagle, which is also the standard of Austria. The journal which announces the plan of a German navy with an enthusiasm that does not appear to doubt the possibility of its own scheme, is published hundreds of miles from the ocean!

We know that there is a growing desire in Germany for a closer union among the different states of what was once the empire, but which is now cut up and divided into numerous states, some large and powerful like Austria and Prussia, others so small as scarcely to exceed a tolerably large landed estate. The Diet of the Confederation has, it is said, agreed on a national flag, to be borne by all the military contingents furnished by the several states when serving together, and by all vessels belonging to German port. This regulation is prompted by the same spirit as that in which the Customs Union was formed. But the jealousy of England and the determination to rival her if it be only by imitation on a scale ridiculously small, break out in the attempt of an inland people to make themselves a naval power. Maritime greatness has in all ages been determined by natural position, which has of course an effect also on national character. Tyre and Sidon, Carthage, Venice, Spain, and Portugal (in the days of their greatness) were all favourably situated for becoming maritime and trading cities or countries; more than all of them, England, by her insular position, has these advantages. America too, must become a great maritime power. But the same cannot be predicted of the German Empire, whose land-locked millions must seek national



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT CRYSTAL PALACE, ON MONDAY LAST.

greatness in other directions. They may change the military contingency that Hanover, and Bremen, and Hamburg, and Oldenburg now furnish, into a certain number of ships; they may fit out a fleet upon paper, but the German people are, and will remain, an inland and non-maritime nation. They may raise armies, as they have done before, and maintain a stout struggle with some future Napoleon, who may seek to extend the dominion of France beyond the Rhine, but they will in vain seek a supremacy on the ocean; even a rivalry with those powers who have already attained naval greatness is to them impossible.

Individuals frequently mistake their own capabilities, and it would seem that nations are not exempt from the same infirmity. Russia, scarcely more than a century removed from absolute barbarism, adopts the language and literature of what was the most refined and elegant Court of Europe. France, with an immense army and a military history almost unrivalled for the greatness of its triumphs, desires a navy, which she has neither the material to supply, nor the possessions to employ; and Germany, with still less capability than France, indulges in the same dream; because England having such an arm is great, they must have it also! Better far would it be if each nation followed its own peculiar bent, and worked out that purpose for which circumstances have most adapted it. What the thoughtful Dante says of the impolicy of forcing the dispositions of individuals to duties unsuited to them, may with but slight change apply also to nations and communities, and it would be well if his principle were borne in mind:—

Nature ever,
Finding discordant fortune, like all seed
Out of its proper climate, thrives but ill;
And were the world below content to mark
And work on the foundations Nature lays,
It would not want supply of excellence.
But ye, perversely, to religion strain
Him who was born to gird him with the sword,
And of the fluent phraseman make your King;
Therefore, your steps have wandered from the path.

When a nation wholly unfitted by its position, and the character of its people, for maritime pursuits, strives to erect itself into a naval power, it does not "work on the foundations Nature lays," and the result will prove how greatly her steps "have wandered from the path."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The Parisians at this moment live only by candle light. Their lives are passed betwixt concerts, balls, routs, music and dancing, and none of those who profess to belong to the *beau monde*, think of rising from their beds before dinner time, or retiring to them before morning—hardly before sunrise. The Court has this year given an example which all eagerly follow. Louis Philippe's last ball was magnificent; 4000 invitations had been issued. The dresses of the ladies present were peculiarly splendid. The profusion of diamonds was remarkable; nevertheless two princesses, the Princess de Joinville and the Duchess d'Aumale, bore away the palm. Two suppers were served on the occasion, one in the Dinner gallery, at which the Duchess de Nemours with infinite grace presided; and the other laid out in the *salle de spectacle*, where the Queen herself did the honours. These apartments, whose dazzling light was reflected by the sparkle of jewels—the long tables covered with every costly and exquisite viand, surrounded by 800 ladies, in the most brilliant costumes—presented a scene of unusual magnificence. The Arab chiefs were here, as every where, the object of general curiosity and interest. Their presence is now *de rigueur* in every fashionable assembly, so that the Parisians say that "where there is a *réunion* of five Frenchmen, two of them are sure to be Moors." Their poetical high-toned compliments and enthusiastic devotion to the fair sex, render them especial favourites with the *laies*. At this ball, their popularity, if possible, increased; for, during supper, a madrigal of the composition of one of their number was handed round. Its style fully bespoke its Turkish origin, and it expressed the gallant regret that the French had not sent an army of ladies instead of soldiers to conquer Algeria, for then the victory would have been immediate and bloodless. The brilliant and unwonted hospitality of the Duke de Nemours gives occasion for much comment; and it is insinuated that by means of good dinners, where the representatives of each shade of political opinion are indiscriminately invited, and brilliant balls, where the Parisian *élégantes*, half coquettes, half politicians, may shine, the future Regent hopes to win popularity, and thus to procure that dotation, which all the efforts, address, and power of the Government have failed to obtain.

Macready has, up to the last moment, enjoyed increasing vogue in Paris. *Hamlet*, however, that most difficult and philosophical of all the creations of your great Poet, has enjoyed by far the greatest portion of public favour, thus affording another illustration of the truth, that men always admire most what they can least comprehend. It has been again given at Court, where it was quite amusing to see all the audience with the English translation on their lips, studying as intently as if they had been at school. The "Day after the Wedding," a translation from "La Jeune Femme Colère," followed. In this amusing little piece, Mlle. Plessey took the part of the heroine, the Gallican accent of the pretty actress only giving, in the opinion of her numerous admirers, a new charm to her performance. The day after, the English actors took their leave of the French public in "Romeo and Juliet," amidst much enthusiasm. Miss Helen Faucit was covered with showers of bouquets—it was quite an arduous task to pick them up, and *Romeo* stood by contemplating her exertions without an offer of assistance, with a *sang froid* which astonished and amused the Parisians.

The example of the Court is of course followed by the Ministers and Ambassadors. At all the official abodes the sounds of Mazurka and Polka strive with each other for mastery. The Countess d'Appony gives alternately a ball and a rout; the Prefect of the Seine does the same. A remarkable phenomenon is said to have taken place at the last ball given at the prefecture. The rooms were crowded, the heat was intense, and so large a quantity of electricity was emitted from the room, that, passing through the vaulted ceiling of the saloons, which is of iron, it was discharged on the outside in sparks of fire. The Faubourg St. Germain is not behind-hand in the gaieties of the season; two splendid balls have been given by the Princess de La Tremouille and the Marquis de Villars. Our foreign visitors, above all, add more than their share to the tide of festivity. The splendid receptions of the Countess de Basomowska, a Russian lady of noble family, are eagerly resorted to by all the fashionables, but the English residents, more numerous than any others, surpass them also in their splendid hospitality and their thirst for amusement. The project of private theatricals at Lady Cowley's, occupies much attention, as well as those to be given by Mrs. Thorn, at her splendidly-furnished hotel. The houses of Mrs. Macnamara, Mrs. Tudor, and Mrs. Gould, are resorted to with the greatest eagerness. The luxury and splendour displayed by your fair countrywomen, forms a source of astonishment even in this capital, to which the representatives of every nation bring their tributes, and where they vie with each other in magnificence.

The Grand Opera here, which has recourse to every expedient that promises to bring funds to its empty treasury, has produced, by way of a novelty, a *corps de ballet*, which looks like an arrival from Lilliput. Thirty-six little girls, the eldest twelve years, the youngest five years of age, the pupils of Madame Weiss, mistress of the ballet, at the theatre of Josephstadt, at Vienna, all arranged "in gradation just," execute *pas d'ensemble* with remarkable precision. Not one of the tiny feet is a second behind its fellows. The performance is concluded by a curtsy to the audience, simultaneously executed by the whole *troupe*. Within two or three days, three of the youngest of the unfortunate little beings have been stolen, and the police are endeavouring to trace the perpetrators of the deed. The poor children are totally helpless; they cannot speak French, and hardly their own language.

The first of M. Berlioz's concerts, which I mentioned to you last week, has taken place, but it is likely also to be the last. The performers were more numerous than the audience, and whilst the former were occupied in creating a clamour and din, in which neither the faintest approach to method or melody could be traced, the latter were yawning and stopping their ears.

Amongst the other squabbles which are constantly agitating the world, you have, doubtless, heard of the enmity existing between those two champions of the opposing styles of literature—M. Saint Marc Girardin and Victor Hugo. This latter entertains a profound grudge against his rival for the unsparing criticism with which he, as professor of the Sorbonne, has visited his works. Great were the expectations of amusement, therefore, with which the Parisians crowded to the Institut the other day. M. St. Girardin was to pronounce the customary oration, and Victor Hugo had been selected to answer it. The speech of M. de Girardin concluded, Victor Hugo rose, and after slightly touching upon the subject of that day's consideration, proceeded in a fluent but somewhat bombastic strain, to speak of "the mission of the poet, the sacredness of his calling"—placing him on a level with the priest or the magistrate, and concluded by denouncing, as almost impious, those who would dare to infringe an inviolability so sacred.

FRANCE.
The debate on the Address in the Chamber of Peers is concluded; the Ministerial majority was 75; the numbers being, for the address, 114; against it, 39. Just before it closed, the Duke de Broglie made a very eloquent and effective defence of the Ministry for the course taken in regard to Morocco. Most of the Parisian journals speak in favourable terms of this appeal of the Duke de Broglie.

The Address agreed to by the Chamber of Peers was presented to the King on Sunday. The answer given by his Majesty was as follows:—"Gentlemen, it is pleasing to me to receive in this address new testimonials of the sentiments of which the Chamber of Peers has given me so many proofs. This signal approbation of the line of policy which we have followed with so much perseverance and success, will facilitate its continuance. In appreciating as you do the favourable disposition which enabled my Government to re-establish with that of the Queen of Great Britain that happy accord which had already preserved the world from so many dangers, you give new pledges for the stability of general peace, and of the gradual increase of the prosperity which our country now enjoys. I thank Providence for permitting that my children should have proved themselves worthy of the sentiments you have expressed towards them. The affection of France for my family and me is the sweetest recompense I can obtain for my labours and our entire devotion."

Much interest has been excited in Paris by the trial of a band of thieves, known as *la bande des habits noirs*, from the members of it being dressed in black. It consisted of nine individuals under the command of a chief named Mack, who during the last few years have committed numerous burglaries in Paris and its vicinity. The trial lasted several days, and in the course of it twenty-seven burglaries, varying in amount from 200,000*fr.* to 100,000*fr.* were proved against the gang. The band was regularly organised, having agents in different parts of Paris, and the feats of skill and dexterity related of its chief members rival those of a Cartouche or Jack Sheppard. Three were acquitted for want of proof; the others were all found guilty. Mack was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour; the others to various terms of imprisonment and labour, from fifteen to four years. Mack has since appealed against his sentence.

The debate on the Address commenced in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. Five deputies spoke on that day—Messrs. Gustave de Beaumont, de Tocqueville, and Marie against the Address, and Messrs. Liadieres and Gasparin in support of the Government. The discussion presented but little interest. The speech of M. de Tocqueville is the only one deserving of particular notice, and even this is more on account of its reputation as a writer than for the intrinsic merit it displayed. M. de Tocqueville, after observing that, if, as the Ministerial party asserted, a coalition existed, M. Guizot had set the example of it by his memorable league with the "Centre Gauche" and "Gauche," against Count Molé, attacked the foreign policy of the Cabinet, and especially the policy pursued towards this country, which he pronounced neither firm nor dignified. Yet he considered a war with England a great calamity, and honoured and esteemed the English people "because he knew them." M. de Tocqueville maintained that an alliance with us might be useful under certain circumstances, such as immediately after the Revolution of 1830, but that it should never be a permanent alliance. Both nations had, indeed, free institutions, but they had not the same objects in view. The vital object of France was to make those institutions triumph in Europe, and that of England was quite the reverse. France was the head and heart of democracy, whilst in England, aristocracy and the ancient state of Europe prevailed. Hence the institutions of the two countries were in principle quite at variance.

M. de Tocqueville gave this opinion of the condition of England:—"I think it should be ever present to the thoughts of those who treat with her—England requires, in order to live, that all the markets of the world be open; and, to secure the supplying of all those markets, she must be mistress of the sea; she must not only be powerful, she must be all-powerful; she must not only command, she must reign. Such is the real situation of England. Thus, when you ask England to open you a market, even the smallest, she is obliged to deny it. Be as eager towards her as you please, she will refuse. Make all the concessions of *amour propre* you please, you will obtain nothing. What! you will say, England, that reigns over so many markets, cannot let you have that of Belgium! No, she cannot. What! England, that occupies whole continents in Oceania, cannot let you quietly occupy there two petty islands! No, she cannot. She, that possesses a large portion of Asia, cannot relinquish to you the inhospitable coast of Africa! No, she cannot; and never will. When, therefore, you demand of England a reciprocity of interests, you demand something that the ablest statesmen of this country have never hoped to obtain; you pursue a chimera; and I could assert, without his having done me the honour of telling me so, that on this point, the Minister for Foreign Affairs is of my opinion with a nation that requires to be, not powerful, but all-powerful. Intimate and efficient friendship can exist but on the condition of renouncing those things in which it wishes and must be all-powerful."

M. de Tocqueville concluded by declaring that alliances were useful only in times of "action"; that they only served to obstruct an independent policy when peace prevailed, and that this had been fully proved by the concessions and sacrifices which the Ministry had throughout made in order to secure the friendship of England.

On Tuesday the debate was resumed. After a temperate speech from M. Peyramont, in vindication of the Government, M. Thiers arose, amidst marked attention, and immediately entered into a consideration of the conduct of the Cabinet in the Morocco affair. The success of the war, he admitted, had been brilliant, both on sea and land; it had been inevitable and necessary. He merely objected to the treaty, which offered no serious results. He did not mean that the payment of a few millions should have been stipulated for, but the negotiators should have insisted on some guarantees being conceded which would render it impossible for the Emperor to recommence the war. Any extension of the frontier of Algeria on the side of Morocco would be a great fault; but how was France to punish any new aggression on that side, if she could not seize on any of its provinces? M. Thiers here paid a tribute of praise to Marshal Bugeaud and the Prince de Joinville for the ability of their operations, but the Government, he said, was alone to blame for the sterility of their results, since it had neglected to furnish them with means of doing more. The Marshal had only a handful of men, and was unable to advance upon Fez. The naval means were equally deficient, and the Prince de Joinville had been obliged to evacuate the island of Mogadore, for want of provisions and troops indispensable for occupying the town. It was not in consequence of the difficulties offered by the season that the treaty had been so hastily concluded; it was owing to the apprehension of new complications with England. France had made England the judge of her grievances, which the latter had pronounced to be well-founded, and it appeared, even by the documents seized after the victory of Isly, that she recommended the Emperor to satisfy them. France was consequently at the time in a favourable condition to obtain an advantageous peace. But then she was engaged in one of the most serious complications with England; the young diplomatist who represented her in London described in terms of great emotion the dangers of the position, and insisted on speedy satisfaction being given by France. The Ministry, in their alarm, had then seen the necessity of throwing the heavy baggage overboard, and on the 29th and 30th of August, within an interval of twenty-four hours, satisfaction was granted to Lord Aberdeen for the treatment of Mr. Pritchard at Tahiti, and directions were forwarded to its negotiators at Cadix to insist only on the redress of the four grievances which France complained of previous to the commencement of hostilities, and to conclude peace at any price. All these concessions, he maintained, had been made under the impression caused by the complication of Tahiti, and the interests of France in Morocco had been sacrificed to that consideration. M. Thiers then referred to the question of Tahiti, in which he accused Ministers of having blindly compromised the interests of the country. He then proceeded to vindicate the conduct of Admiral Dupetit Thouars and Messrs. Bruat and d'Aubigny, and disapprove the censure passed on their acts by the Government. The latter alone, who should have been aware of the danger which so injudicious a step would occasion, were to blame. Had the English force stationed at Tahiti been equal to that of France, a collision would certainly have occurred between them, and the Ministry would have been unable to save the peace of the world.

The *Débats* states that at the ball and supper given at the Tuileries, seats apart were reserved for the Arabs, whence they could command a view of the whole of the gorgeous scene. Struck with the sight, the poet of the party said to M. Roche—"You had no need to embark so many soldiers to conquer us—it would have been quite sufficient had you sent only one-half of these beautiful ladies to subdue us."

The Paris papers state that the Duchess de Nemours is likely soon to increase the number of her family.

SPAIN.

There is nothing of consequence from Spain. The Chamber of Deputies at Madrid is engaged in discussing the Clergy Dotation Bill.

The Queen-Mother communicated, on the 15th, to the members of the Committee on the Estimates, the fact of her marriage with M. Munoz.

An election for a deputy for Madrid has commenced in that city. It seemed probable that M. Galvano, the ministerial candidate, would be elected.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon of the 15th inst. The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied in discussing the bill for the abolition of the foreign Conservatorial Courts, but the bill has not yet been passed. Many amendments were moved. The shares of the parties who took the tobacco contract in September last, do not appear to go off, but seem to be a drug in the market. A fracas of an unusual and disgraceful kind took place in the theatre of the Rua das Condes, Lisbon, on the evening of the 9th instant. A Mr. Donaldson was announced to sing several comic songs, English and Irish. Mr. Donaldson was described in the announcements as an Irish comic singer. But whatever his vocal powers or pretensions to comic humour might be, he certainly met with neither fair play nor considerate treatment. He was hissed, hooted, and pelted, not with the projectiles only that used formerly to come from the one shilling galleries of some of our theatres—not only orange peel, but oranges were flung in profusion at the foreign actor, and not only oranges, but potatoes. The latter missiles came from the boxes—or, to speak more correctly, from a box—where a sprig of nobility, surrounded by his associates of the *haut ton* of his circle—a small one, be

it added, in this community—appear to have come duly prepared to make war on the Irish actor. The sport of the young gentlemen was attended with consequences that were not expected, the loud expression of disgust and indignation at their conduct on the part of the foreigners of all nations in the house, and of a large portion of the respectability of the Portuguese who were present. A French gentleman, of Irish extraction, an officer in the Portuguese service, of the name of De Burgh, was the first person who remonstrated with the gentlemen in the box who took the leading part in this brutal attack on a stranger. He tendered his cards to the gentlemen *en masse*, and the offer was responded to by several of them rushing into the pit where he was, with the view of assailing the champion of the unfortunate actor. The ill-advised step was the occasion of a general fracas. The belligerent parties found a very troublesome customer in the captain, and a number of allies, English, Irish, and Scotch, who needed only a very gross outrage on a countryman to unite them cordially and quickly. It is due to the Portuguese part of the audience, with few exceptions, to state that no efforts were wanting of theirs to restore order, and that among respectable people only one opinion is entertained of the brutality of the attack.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Medway steamer has arrived with the mails from the West Indies. Her dates of departure are—from Demerara 21st December, Trinidad 17th, Jamaica 23rd, Barbadoes 21st, Grenada 24th, St. Thomas's 31st, and Fayal 13th of January.

The West India papers are barren of news. The fever is represented to have been very bad amongst the civilians at Jamaica, and was still raging when the Medway left. Mr. Freeman, the collector of customs at Kingston, had had a severe attack, and was not expected to recover. The military, generally speaking, had escaped, and the whole of the troops were healthy. The weather had been extremely hot, and one of the passengers, who had resided nearly 20 years on the island, states that he never remembered it so oppressive in the month of December.

Among the passengers by the Medway, were the captain and 13 others from the brig John Naylor, which was totally lost off Fayal. The brig was from Ichaboe, with a full cargo of guano, and belonged to the port of Liverpool.

The captain reports that there were upwards of 400 ships at Ichaboe when he left, loading and waiting for their turn. He supposes by this time the guano is pretty well exhausted.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF LORD HUNTINGTOWER.—Monday was appointed by the COURT OF BANKRUPTCY for another hearing of Lord Huntingtower's case. Lord Huntingtower was in court, and his father, Earl Dysart, appeared as one of the spectators. It appeared, however, that Mr. Ford, an essential witness in support of one of the claims, was absent, and, after some discussion, it was arranged that the case should be adjourned till the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court respecting the suit between Lord and Lady Dysart. This will be in June next. To this arrangement Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque consented.—Mr. James: If your honour pleases; and that will give time to see if anything further can be done to perfect the arrangement originally proposed, which must be the course most satisfactory to the creditors.—Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque said, it was not too much to expect, that between the present time and that period the friends of the insolvent would see the necessity of endeavouring to make some arrangement to terminate this unsatisfactory—and it was not too much to say—this disgraceful state of things.—Mr. Chambers said, it was the hope that something of this sort would be done that made him refrain from the present from going into his case of opposition.—Mr. James said, it was a lamentable fact, but such was the case, and Lord Huntingtower was ready to swear it, that he had not one shilling in the world for his support except that which he received through the affection and kindness of his mother, from the sum allowed by the Ecclesiastical Court for her maintenance. "I state that," said Mr. James emphatically "in the face of this Court, in the presence of Lord Dysart." Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque: Then it remains with Lord Dysart to consider whether it is proper to allow his eldest son, and the heir to his title at least, to be made here day by day a public spectacle.—Lord Dysart made no observation, but smiled. A day in July was then named for Lord Huntingtower's next appearance.

ILLUSTRATED PLEAS.—In the BAIL COURT on Tuesday Mr. Fitzherbert said he had a novel motion to make to his lordship—it was to strike out certain pleas in an action, *Sealy v. Browne*, containing pictures, drawings, and plans, which had been copied into his brief, and he certainly thought, such a brief had never before been delivered to counsel. He would hand it up to his lordship.—Mr. Justice Williams: Why, it is an illustrated brief (laughter). Mr. Fitzherbert: Yes, my lord, illustrations are quite the fashion now (a laugh).—Mr. Justice Williams: What is the nature of the action? Mr. Fitzherbert: It relates, my lord, to an alleged infringement of a patent, but it will be impossible to demur to pleas of pictures representing light and shade (laughter) and therefore he (the learned counsel) trusted that his lordship would grant a rule to show cause why the paintings, drawings, or pictures (he scarcely knew what to call them) should not be struck out of the pleas which had been delivered. He was aware that a person might be libelled by a picture drawing; it had been so held by the Court; but if a man was represented as a donkey, with ass's ears (a laugh), the animal would not be drawn and painted in the brief and pleas, but represented and set forth in clear and intelligible language. The picture would be described by words. Mr. Justice Williams: It certainly is a novel case. You may take a rule to show cause, but it had better be argued before the full Court Rule nisi granted.

POLICE.

AFFECTING CASE OF DISTRESS AND DEATH.—At WORSHIP-STREET, on Monday, Rowland, the warrant officer, reported to the magistrate the result of the inquiries he had been directed to make relative to an appalling case of bereavement and distress which had taken place in the family of a poor weaver named Ney, living in Ridge's-fields, Twigg-folly, near Old Ford. Mr. Broughton's attention was first directed to the case by Mr. Harvey, a school-master, in Bethnal-green, who stated that the object of his solicitude, a man of most industrious habits and excellent character, had, by close labour, contrived creditably to support a wife and numerous family, amounting to eight children, all of whom lived with him at home and were in perfect health, until about three weeks since, when they were attacked by a malignant fever, whose ravages had swept no less than six of the children to the grave. The man was actuated by such feelings of honest pride and independence that he had steadily refused to accept any assistance from the parish to defray the medical and funeral expenses of his unfortunate family, and his slender finances had been so thoroughly drained by his sudden misfortune that he was now reduced to a state of extreme want and wretchedness. Rowland now intimated to the magistrate that he had visited the poor family, and had found them in the exact condition that had been represented. He had ascertained that the disease of which the poor children had died was scarlet fever terminating in dropsy; that four of the family were already buried, and in addition to the other children, who were now lying in the house dead in their coffins, another child, making the seventh victim to the disease, was in such a dangerous state as to preclude the hope of its recovery. In consequence of their incessant attendance upon their children, the father and mother had been wholly unable to pursue their usual occupation, and were therefore reduced to the greatest distress; and from the hopeless condition of the other child, and the mental and physical debility of the parents, there did not appear much likelihood of their being able to resume work for some time to come. He had learned that the circumstances of the case had been reported to Mr. Christie, the relieving officer of Bethnal-green, who had given it his prompt attention, and directed that the poor people should receive 5*s.* per week until something better could be done for them; but so small an amount of assistance was inadequate to meet their situation, and the father expressed the strongest repugnance to permit his children to be buried like paupers at the expense of the parish. Mr. Broughton directed the officer not to lose sight of the unfortunate family, but to render them what further assistance he might consider urgently requisite.

THE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR ANNOYED BY A MANIAC.—On Tuesday, his Excellency the Belgian Ambassador, residing in Portland-place, attended at MARYLEBONE the office, when the following charge of extraordinary conduct on the part of a well-dressed young man, named *John Julius Koch*, was gone into before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Rawlinson. The prisoner is a young man of foreign parentage, and is the son of a gentleman holding a respectable situation in a large mercantile house in the City. Susan Bryan, nurse to his Excellency, deposed to various annoyances in the park while out with the children; but though the prisoner made "horrid faces," and "frightened the baby," he never uttered a word. Two policemen stated that they had also seen the prisoner's misconduct. The last offence was committed on Monday. The Ambassador here stepped forward and said that the prisoner once spoke to him as he was leaving home of an evening, but what the purport of his address to him was he could not say; he (prisoner) was the son of a foreigner, and his father, who was a highly respectable man, seemed unfortunately to have no control over him. The Ambassador concluded by expressing an opinion that the state of mind of the prisoner was defective, and that he might, unless restrained, do something of a serious nature. The Ambassador was about to enter into further particulars relative to him and his lady having been annoyed by the prisoner, when Mr. Rawlinson desired that he might be sworn. His Excellency objected, stating he would not be allowed to take the required oath in this country, holding the situation which he did as one of the *corps diplomatique*. Mr. Rawlinson (to whom the doctrine seemed quite new) asked his excellency if he, while he resided in England, and, therefore, under the protection of the laws of this country, should, in the event of his pocket being picked in the street, or his house being robbed, object to give such evidence upon oath as might have the effect of bringing the guilty party to justice. The Ambassador signified in a few words that he should, from the position which he occupied, object to be sworn. Mr. Rawlinson (to the prisoner): What is your object in annoying the Ambassador's family in this way? Prisoner: I must acknowledge my fault. I have no more to say. Jones, usher of the court, said that a few weeks ago the prisoner was brought up charged with firing off a pistol in the Regent's Park, and for that offence he was fined. The prisoner was remanded, and will be brought up again next Tuesday.

and, *ad interim*, an examination will be made by the surgeon of the prison as to his state of mind.

CURIOUS CASE OF BIGAMY.—At the MANSION-HOUSE, on Wednesday, a respectably attired female, who gave her name as *Mary Keele*, and stated her age to be 39 years, but whose appearance denoted that she had seen some twenty summers more, was charged with bigamy. The facts of the case are somewhat novel and curious, the charge being preferred by the mother of the husband by the second marriage, a young man who only attained his majority in the month of August last.—Mrs. Sarah Keele, the prosecutrix, stated that she was the wife of George Keele, who was not in any business, and that she resided at St. Stephen's, near Canterbury. The prisoner at the bar had contracted marriage with her (the witness's) son some time about last Michaelmas. Witness had known the prisoner for about a fortnight before the marriage took place. The prisoner's husband by the first marriage was a man of the name of John Weller, who went to Australia about three years ago, and there, as the prisoner had stated, died. Weller has a sister living at Canterbury, who had informed the witness that her brother (the husband) was still living, and in perfect health, in Australia, and that a letter had recently been received which could be proved to be in his handwriting. On learning this the witness came up to town and gave the prisoner into custody, as she was getting out of an omnibus, in Bishopsgate-street.—The Lord Mayor: Is there anybody here to prove the former marriage?—The witness: It can be proved by the first husband's sister, who resides at Canterbury.—William Gurney Keele, who appeared to give his testimony with great reluctance, stated that he lived in Back lane, Hackney, and was in the service of Messrs. Marnatt and Manley, nurserymen. He was married to the prisoner some time in the month of October last (he could not remember the day), at St. George's, Hanover-square, which was the church in which the first marriage was solemnised. He had become acquainted with the prisoner from going to her house on the business of his employers at Canterbury. Witness believed her to be a widow—indeed he had heard about three or four months ago that her first husband was dead. He heard this from the prisoner, who told him that some person had called upon her and told her that her husband was dead, and that information had been corroborated to her by a gentleman who had stated that he had seen "the last of her husband" in Australia. This the prisoner told witness before the marriage, or he would not have proposed to her a marriage. He had engaged to marry her about a fortnight before the marriage actually took place.—The prisoner, when called upon for her answer to the charge, and when questioned by the Lord Mayor, manifested the most perfect self-possession, and evinced, both in manner and deportment, that she had moved in a superior station in life to that into which she had descended by her marriage with the son of the prosecutrix. She stated that when she married the young man Keele, she fully believed that her first husband, Weller, was dead; and her belief had been founded upon the information of a female four years ago, and also of a seafaring man, who had called upon her about the same time, and stated he did so at the dying request of her husband, of whom he had seen the last in Australia. She did not know the name of either of those parties, nor could she produce them; the last told her he was going back immediately on a voyage to Australia, and she has never seen him since.—The Lord Mayor: Have you any objection to state when it was you were married to your first husband?—The Prisoner: Not the least, my lord, as far as I can recollect it. I think it was in the month of June, twelve or thirteen years ago. I forget the precise day. My maiden name was Mary Frances Witham.—The Lord Mayor directed the constable to search the register of St. George's, Hanover-square, for the certificate of the first marriage. The Lord Mayor intimated that the prisoner must be remained in order to procure the attendance of the witness from Canterbury; and he inquired of the prisoner if she had friends in London who would be answerable for her appearance.—The Prisoner replied that she had been out of London for many years, and had been taken so unexpectedly into custody that she had not had an opportunity of communicating with any person. She had, however, friends to whom she could send.—The husband (Keele) hereupon came forward and expressed his readiness to be answerable for his wife's appearance on any future day the Lord Mayor might appoint.—The Lord Mayor (addressing the young man) said, Well, as you are the aggrieved party, I will take your recognisance in £50 that the prisoner shall appear here this day week to answer any charge that may be then preferred against her.

ANOTHER LADY THIEF.—At LAMBETH Police-Office, on Wednesday, *Augusta Hamilton*, who represented herself as the widow of an officer, was charged with robbing her ready-furnished lodgings. Mrs. Rayner, of No. 1, Mason-street, Walworth, stated that the prisoner came to reside at her house a short time ago. The prisoner was then dressed in a very genteel manner, and seemed lady-like in her appearance. She stated that she could give no reference, as she had just come from the country, and that she was the widow of an officer in the army, was highly connected, and that her boxes and luggage would arrive on the following morning. The prisoner, on obtaining possession of the lodging, commenced pledging everything she could lay her hands on. Richard Davis, P. 55, stated that he found a quantity of duplicates in the possession of the prisoner, some of which related to the missing property of the prosecutrix. The officer informed the magistrate that the prisoner was well known, and had already been tried at the Surrey Sessions, and received six months' imprisonment. The prisoner made a long statement, and said she was the widow of a midshipman, and had come up from Hastings.—Mr. Henry said it was a very bad case, and he should send the prisoner to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Midland Railway was held at the Derby station on Monday. Mr. George Hudson, of York, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. The report from the Directors gave a satisfactory account of the position and prospect of the Company's affairs, and concluded by recommending the payment of a dividend to the proprietors at the following rate, viz., of £3 on each £100 of consolidated stock, £3 on each £100 of preference stock, and £2 6s. 3d. on each £100 of Birmingham and Derby consolidated stock. The Chairman addressed the meeting at great length. During his speech he adverted to the late melancholy accident on the Nottingham line. That event, he could assure the meeting, had been to him the cause of the greatest pain and distress; and however much persons might accuse them, if they would look to the circumstances, he thought the directors were fully acquitted, and that neither the number of men in the employment of the company, nor the officials of the establishment, had anything to do with that unfortunate event, but was only one of those unforeseen occurrences to which man was subject. The report was adopted, as well as the proposition, that there be a dividend, at the rate of £3 on the consolidated, £3 on the preference, and £2 6s. 3d. on the Birmingham and Derby consolidated stocks, payable on the 5th February next.

INDICATION OF SPRING.—As an intimation of the approach of spring, and as a proof of the fallacy of certain predictions as to the severe and long winter with which we were to be afflicted, we may mention that during the present week there has been plucked from the open hedge of an orchard attached to the residence of Mr. Richard Major, of Silvertown, Devonshire, a quantity of primroses in full and perfect bloom.

SERIOUS FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday evening a fire which did great damage took place in the warehouse of Messrs. Smith and Ingle, paper manufacturers, Piccadilly, Manchester, which spread with great rapidity. The whole of the warehouse of Messrs. Smith and Ingle was soon in flames, which rushed from the side windows, spread across the yard, and soon communicated to the wood-work of the Mosley Arms Hotel, the cornice and window frames of which house were repeatedly on fire. Fortunately, the latter were immediately forced outwards by men stationed in the different chambers; and the interior was thus preserved, though not without the greatest exertions of the firemen. Meanwhile the White Bear Inn was in the most imminent danger. The furniture, bedding, &c., were hurled out of the chamber windows, and much mischief was done by the hasty and thoughtless way in which the property was thrown about in removal. The engines worked very effectively; there appeared to be a good supply of water, and, before the firemen had been an hour on the spot, the flames were completely subdued, though of course not extinguished. The light material (paper) with which the warehouse was filled was carried forth in large blazing fragments, which fell in thick showers on the roofs of all the surrounding warehouses. That of Messrs. J. A. Simpson and Co., Piccadilly, and some of those in Back Piccadilly, were repeatedly in danger from this cause; but at eleven o'clock all seemed to be safe, and the flames nearly extinguished. The entire stock in the warehouses on the west side of the Mosley Arms-yard, is utterly destroyed. But little damage is done by fire to the adjacent inns.

DEATH FROM EXCESS OF JOY.—On Friday se'nnight a poor woman, named Lucy Young, who kept a little shop in Eastbourne, Sussex, and was behind in her payments, was so overjoyed at their settlement by Mrs. Davies Gilbert, that she went into a fit, and shortly expired.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN SUFFOLK.—A most destructive fire took place early on Sunday morning, on the extensive premises of Mr. John Harrison, farmer of Timworth, near Bury, Suffolk, when two large barns, containing barley, wheat, and beans, two stables, two granaries, large range of bullock sheds, a cow-house, a straw-shed, and a barley stack containing 120 coombs, three cows, and a calf, which were tied up in the cow-house, a large quantity of farming implements, all of which were totally destroyed; the horses and bullocks were rescued from the flames through the exertions of the labourers of the parish, whose praiseworthy conduct deserves every commendation. There is no doubt the fire was the act of an incendiary.

SHIPWRECK NEAR CARNARVON.—On Saturday last a large ship, during the awful gale that was then raging, went to pieces in the bay of Carnarvon. Pieces of the wreck were strewn along the beach for miles. It is scarcely possible for a wreck to be more fatally complete. From the name on the medicine chest and other sources, we learn that the vessel was called the *William Turner*, belonging to Belfast, 493 tons register, George Evans, master, and that she was homeward bound from Ichaboe to Liverpool, with a cargo of guano, which is entirely lost, not a vestige of it remaining. It is our painful duty to add that not one creature escaped alive. One of the crew of the *Eliza Scotland*, which vessel sailed from Ichaboe before the *William Turner*, states that the vessel must have had about thirty people on board.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT DEVONPORT.—On Tuesday week a corporal of the 44th Regiment, quartered in George's-square Barracks, Devonport, with his musket deliberately shot at a sergeant, whilst the latter was in the barracks in conversation with another corporal. The ball passed through the sergeant's coat and waistcoat, grazing his breast, struck against the wall, and rebounded into the barrack-square. The corporal was immediately arrested, but gave no explanation of what induced him to commit such a rash act, nor did he express any regret for having done it. It appeared that he had been absent without leave, and on examining his kit, his great coat was missing. This the sergeant, in the course of his duty, reported; and it is supposed that revenge prompted him to make the attempt on the sergeant's life. A general court-martial will shortly be assembled to try the prisoner.

CONFLICT WITH, AND COMMITMENT OF BURGLARS.—On the night of Thursday week, a daring burglary was committed at Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire, on the premises of Mr. Thomas Yeowell, the French Horn Inn. The above premises have on two previous occasions been burglariously entered, the last time not three months since, by it is believed, the same gang of desperadoes, who have had their rendezvous in the neighbourhood of Uxbridge. On the last occasion the thieves effected an entry through the brick wall in front of the house, and carried off with them two fitches of bacon, two cheeses, a time-piece, two pounds of cigars, three coats, three pair of gaiters, a flannel waistcoat, and a variety of other articles, besides a bottle of brandy, and a bottle of peppermint. The burglary was first discovered about five o'clock next morning, when information was immediately dispatched to Mr. John Larkin, the superintendent of the Iver and Burnham police, who, taking with him George King, one of his officers, started for Uxbridge, and obtained the assistance of Sergeant Roadnight, T 11, to whom the persons of the gang, whom it was anticipated would make for Uxbridge, were known. The officers accordingly stationed themselves in the neighbourhood of Long-bridge, on Uxbridge-moor, which divides Middlesex from Buckinghamshire, and about nine o'clock they observed three of the gang, named Robert Ball, Samuel Townsend, and Robert Shoppee, coming over the bridge, in a state of intoxication. On their coming up to where the officers were secreted, the latter rushed out, each seizing his man, when a fearful conflict took place between them. The thieves fought furiously, but the prisoners were secured, and taken to the station-house at Uxbridge, when there was found on Shoppee a pair of scissors, which had been stolen from the French Horn, and on Townsend an ornament which had been on the top of the time-piece stolen. The officers then proceeded to Gerrard's Cross, in search of the property. They also took with them the prisoners' boots, when they were found to correspond with footmarks, which were traced from the French Horn to a dung-heap at some distance, and on searching it there was found concealed the greater part of the stolen property, the wearing apparel being wrapped up in a smock frock belonging to the prisoner Ball. At the French Horn a bludgeon was also found, belonging to Townsend. On Saturday the prisoners underwent a short examination before the Uxbridge magistrates, by whose direction they were transferred to Buckinghamshire. They were brought before the magistrates at Iver on Wednesday, and evidence of the above facts having been given, were committed for trial for the burglary.

A MAN COMMITTED FOR ATTEMPTING TO POISON HIS WIFE AND CHILD.—On Saturday last a man named *Dickman*, a journeyman baker, was committed by the Uxbridge magistrates, on a charge of leaving poison in a cup, for the purpose of destroying the life of Elizabeth, his wife, and his infant child. The circumstances of the case are these:—The person upon whom the attempt at murder was made is a young female, twenty-two years of age, named Elizabeth Dickman, the wife of the prisoner, and her child, an infant, six months old. Dickman and his wife were married twelve months last October, and almost from the time of their marriage have been continually quarrelling, the husband ill-using his wife and threatening to do for her some time or another. For some time past Dickman has been out of work and idling about the neighbourhood. On the night of Tuesday week he did not come home until after his wife was in bed, and on the following morning he got up before she did, and said he should go and enlist for a soldier. Before, however, he left the house, his wife heard him moving about in an adjoining room, and also heard a noise, as if he was moving some crockery. About nine o'clock she got up and made ready her breakfast, and on sitting down to it with her sister, she poured out a cup of coffee and added to it sugar and milk, when she observed that the milk instantly became curdled. It did not, however, deter her from drinking the contents of the cup, but she had not done so many minutes before she felt a heat in her throat and pain in her stomach. She was then alarmed, and poured out another cup of coffee, which on putting in sugar and milk became more curdled than the first, and on trying some coffee in a basin with some milk only, which did not curdle, she was convinced that her husband had mixed something with the sugar, for the purpose of poisoning her and her infant. She immediately took the sugar basin and ran with it to the shop of Mr. Chave, a chemist and druggist, and stated to him her suspicions; when, on Mr. Chave tasting and examining the sugar, he declared it to be mixed with oxalic acid. Strong emetics were administered to Mrs. Dickman, by which means the poison was removed, and after suffering intense pain and sickness for about two hours she recovered. Had she drunk the second cup, or mixed some of the sugar with her infant's food, which was her usual custom, there is no doubt both of them would have died from the effects of the poison. On Wednesday evening Thomas Dickman, who is not yet 20 years of age, was apprehended at the residence of his mother. On Friday he was brought to Uxbridge, and examined before T. T. Clark, Esq., a local magistrate, when evidence to the above effect was shortly gone into, and he was ultimately remanded on a charge of attempting to murder his wife and child, until a minute analysis of the contents of the sugar basin should be completed by Mr. Rayner, surgeon, of Uxbridge. Dickman was again examined on Saturday, and, as above stated, he was committed for trial, it being clearly proved that there was oxalic acid in the sugar.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN WALES.—The town of Pwllheli was thrown into a state of much consternation on Tuesday morning week, by the intelligence that a foul and deadly attempt had been made on the previous night, about 11 o'clock, on the person of Mr. Evan Williams, of Gelliwig, Leyn, while returning home in company with Mrs. Williams from Carnarvon. Having proceeded nearly as far as the Penrhos Church, on the new road, they found that they were followed by some person; who, when he had approached them within a few yards, fired a gun, the ball from which entered Mr. Williams's back, and passed out through the abdomen. The unfortunate man immediately fell to the ground, telling Mrs. Williams that he was a dying man, whilst she, almost frantic with horror, cried out "Murder," and ran to the nearest farmhouse, called Gegin Bach, informing the inmates of the catastrophe. The villian, in the meantime, had made his escape. The wounded sufferer was taken to the farmhouse, and medical aid obtained as quickly as possible. Mr. Williams remains in a very weak state; but favourable hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. The cause of the villainous attack is wrapped in mystery, and the assassin has hitherto eluded every attempt at his apprehension.

SERIOUS CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AT MANCHESTER.—On Monday morning a young man named Evan Price, one of the shopmen in the employ of Mr. Daniel Percival, haberdasher and clothier, King-street, Manchester, was examined on charges of embezzling money to the amount of several thousand pounds, the property of his master. Several cases of the embezzlement of small sums were proved against him. A hat-box had been found in the house of a gentleman at Mold, which had been brought there by the prisoner's sister. Upon opening the hat-box, Mr. Beswick, the chief superintendent of police, found £500 in gold, and £70 in notes, together with banking books, containing deposit accounts of the prisoner with two banks at Chester, the Royal Bank of Liverpool, the North and South Wales Bank at Mold, a promissory note, and a mortgage deed, altogether showing that the prisoner was possessed of £3516 1s. 6d. in cash and securities. Mr. Daniel Percival stated that the prisoner had been in his employ since April, 1839. He had a salary of £40 a year, with board and lodging. It was his duty to put all the receipts into the till. Witness had had suspicions that all was not right for some time, and communicated them to Mr. Beswick. The prisoner, who seemed deeply to feel the situation in which he stood, was committed for trial at the South Lancashire assizes.

AN INCIDENT CONNECTED WITH THE PARRICIDE IN LANCASHIRE.—A few days ago the furniture, &c., which belonged to Mr. Gallop, who was poisoned by his daughter, at Crewe, was disposed of equally to his two sisters, a brother, and a nephew, they having administered to them as his heirs, and the Crown having no claim to the property, in consequence of its never having been in possession of the unfortunate girl who was lately executed. A Mr. Vickers, tailor, wished to purchase a chest of drawers, but, being anxious to have them a bargain, he refused to give the sum asked for them. It was nearly decided that he should have them, only some eighteen-pence preventing the completion of the bargain, when the step-daughter of the deceased said there was a secret drawer, which might contain something of value. This drawer was forced open, and was found to contain 107 sovereigns. This £107, together with £75 in a building fund, is all the money that has been discovered belonging to the deceased, though, a short time before his death, he was understood to have said that he was worth £400. He was a man of somewhat eccentric habits, and his daughter, by those who best knew her, was not considered altogether of sound mind.

AN AFFECTING CASE OF STEALING AT CANTERBURY.—On Thursday week a very affecting case came before the magistrates of Canterbury in the nature of a charge against a poor woman, named Mary Hamilton, for having stolen a broom, the property of Mr. Jackson, brush-maker. What rendered the case so affecting was, that the prisoner had a child in arms, and was surrounded by six others, the eldest not eleven years old—some shoeless, others without covering to the head, and all in rags—the pictures of misery and wretchedness—awaiting, with excessive anxiety, and tears in their eyes, the fate of their distressed parent; and it was also known that there was another child of the same family in the hospital, and a ninth roaming about. The father, it was stated, had gone to Dover. It appeared that the prisoner had gone into prosecutor's shop on Wednesday at noon for some trifling article, during which, it was supposed, she stole the broom, which she subsequently sold to Mr. Cayley, baker, for 1s. 6d. worth of bread. The policeman arrested her at the moment of coming from Mr. Cayley's shop, and on his accosting her about the lost property, Mr. Cayley came forward and stated that he had just purchased such a broom as was described. He also added, that he had before seen the prisoner selling articles of that description, and had no idea of its value when he gave her the rice asked. Mr. Jackson

appeared as prosecutor, who, with others in his employ, deposed to the facts, and identified the broom, which was valued at 3s. 6d. Prisoner, in her defence, stated that she found the broom in St. Margaret's street, and being pressed with hunger, as well as all her children, who had not had any food since the previous morning, she thought no harm of getting what she could for it. She was in the greatest distress, and begged mercy of the bench. The magistrates stated the pain which they felt at the course they must pursue. She might have committed the offence through want, but it had been clearly established against her, and they must commit her for trial at the quarter sessions. Her cries of lamentation, mingled with those of the children, were deeply exciting. In reply to her earnest inquiries as to what would become of her children, the prisoner was told they would be taken care of; and an order was given for their removal to the workhouse. Thus, for a paltry broom, the cost price of which is perhaps about 2s., and which need not have been stolen, had Mr. Jackson's attendants been more watchful, the city will have to maintain a family of eight or nine persons, for two or three months, besides incurring all the costs of the prosecution, and the attendance of five witnesses at the trial.—[This is one of the many instances of the value of summary jurisdiction. We are no advocates for invalidating the valuable right of trial by jury, but it is evident that cases often arise where honest and sensible magistrates can execute strict justice tempered with mercy, and at the same time save much expence, and prevent great misery.]

FALL OF EARTH IN A MINE, AND EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Cosley Tavern, at Cosley, Staffordshire, on the body of Benjamin Smith, a miner, whose death, with that of two other men, was caused by an enormous fall of earth in a mine in which they were working. The accompanying statement, given before the coroner by one of the survivors, contains a fearful narrative of the condition of the workmen after the accident, and of the preservation of one man. Joseph Parkes said: I live at Cosley, and am a miner. On Friday last I was at work with the deceased, Benjamin Smith (who was about thirty-two years old, and a miner, living at Cosley), in a coal-pit at the Fox Yards, in the parish of Tipton, and while we were at work there, about half-past nine o'clock that morning, a quantity of clod and earth fell in, to the amount of more than a thousand tons, and almost every man in the pit was stopped up. Some few of the men were a distance off, and got clear away; but the deceased, myself, and four others, were stopped up in one of the hollows. Great exertions were made to get us out. Several tons of stuff were soon removed, and in about an hour one of the six men was got out very badly hurt, but he is still alive. Another was got out soon after without much injury. As fast as the miners got the stuff away more fell in, but in the course of the day all the remaining men, except myself, were got out, but I was not got out till about ten o'clock that night. I was not at all hurt, but was very weak through the damp and confinement, and being without food. I had not had anything to eat from the previous night, so that I was more than 24 hours without tasting it. I was quite sensible all the time, and conversed with all the men. I talked with Smith as long as he lived, which was about an hour and a half, as near as I can guess, after the stuff fell in. Two other men were killed. One of them lived about an hour, and the other about an hour and a half. I was afraid to stir, although I saw my suffering companions close to me nearly buried in the earth. It was light a part of the time from a candle, but after it went out we were in darkness all the time. Some of the men had their arms wedged down, and asked me to remove the clods from their mouths to allow them to breathe, and I did so several times although it endangered my own life, as the stuff continued falling. Other corroborative evidence was given, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

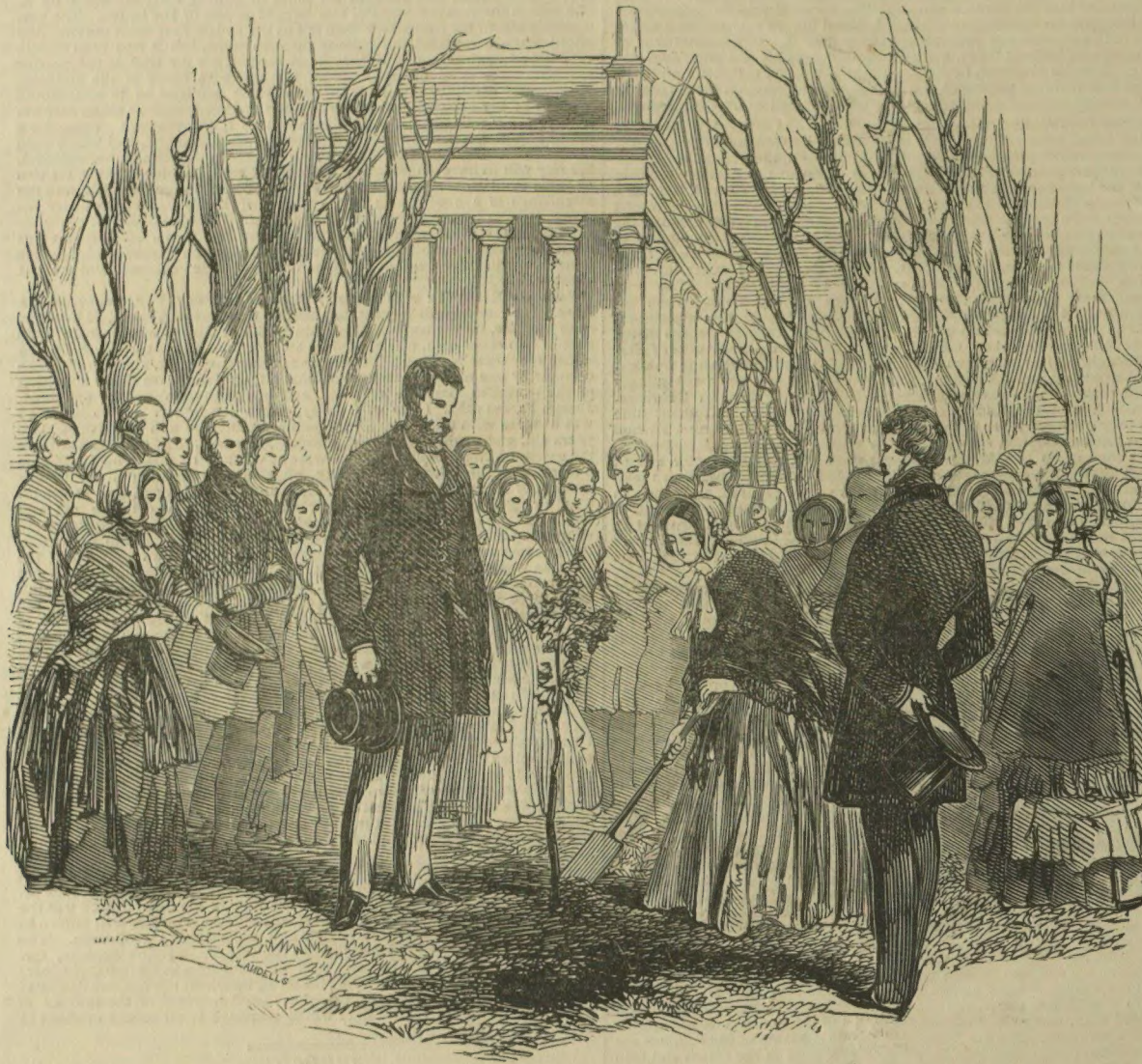
MRS. TAWELL.—Mrs. Tawell, of Berkhamstead, is the sister-in-law of Mr. Timothy Cuthford, many years manager in Newcastle of the branch establishment of Stockton Bank. The former wife of John Tawell was the daughter of Mr. Edward Appleby, of North Shields, who was well known to many persons now living as a rich and eccentric old gentleman. The present Mrs. Tawell is the daughter of the late Mr. Edward Appleby, formerly of North Shields, but who died at Houghton-le-Spring some years ago. Her first husband was a Mr. Cuthford, by whom she has one daughter still living. She was married to John Tawell (accused of the murder of Sarah Hart) in 1841; the issue of which marriage is an infant of about 15 months old.

IRELAND.

Hired Assassins in Ireland.—The *Clare Journal* reports a circumstance which shows in a strong light, the present state of things in part of Ireland. It says, "Of those savage acts of premeditated murder which ever and anon spring from the various provinces of Ireland, and justly place assassins on a level with the insatiate and prowling panther, one has, fortunately, been checked in the bud by its discovery in this locality. The fellow who was commissioned to do the deed is named Denis O'Brien, and his victim was to have been Mr. Thady Cullinan, of Shanmave. The way the plot was discovered is uncommon. O'Brien, who lived at Cratloe, near Limerick, having undertaken to do "the job," solicited the assistance of another individual. This man, recoiling from the horrid conspiracy, refused his co-operation, and lodged informations against the sanguinary ruffian. O'Brien was therefore apprehended, and lodged in prison, and after an examination has been committed. Mr. Cullinan was to have been despatched on Monday last; and only owes his life to the refusal and resistance shown by this person to O'Brien when he mooted the question.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—There was something like excitement at the Repeal Association on Monday, it being known that Mr. O'Connell would again attend. Mr. W. S. O'Brien was in the chair, and many of Mr. O'Connell's female admirers were present. An expected speech from the "Liberator" was, of course, the great attraction. He commenced by declaring that there should be no compromise, no cessation of agitation, no half-measures, as nothing the English Parliament could give would satisfy them; they would be content with nothing short of Repeal. (Cheers.) He felt as if he were that day only beginning the Repeal agitation; and that he would almost be sorry when it was obtained, such infinite pleasure did he experience in seeking for it. The Government of England could neither bribe nor intimidate them. That was already proved. The months, perhaps the days might be counted, before the occasion arrived when England would want Ireland, when she would require the bravery of Irishmen, and she should have it: but he marked his price—the Repeal of the Union. Nothing could be more vain and futile than the expectations of the English Whigs and Tories that the Irish people would relax their efforts for the restoration of their liberties (cheers): but when they found out that they had been deceived in that hope, they would take other means to obtain their end by seeking to divide and disunite Irishmen (cheers), by insidious attempts to create dissension, or by holding out hypocritical hopes that their wrongs would be redressed. (Cheers.) He wished to direct the attention of the association to these latter plans. In a short time they would have the Queen's speech, full of very flattering phrases to the Irish people, and expressing eager wishes to do all sorts of good things for them, and to bestow all manner of benefits upon them. (Laughter and cheers.) Nothing would gratify the Royal lady more than the utterance of these sentiments, but they were the mere words of the Minister put into her mouth, and Sir R. Peel would not be at home if he were not hypocritical and acting his real character of Joseph Surface. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, he could tell them that there would be an abundance of promise that the Irish people should be placed on an equal footing with their English fellow-subjects as regarded representation, franchise, municipal reform, the church, and a resident gentry, but there would not be a single atom of performance. It was, in his opinion, quite useless for the Irish members to go over to Parliament, for it would only serve to consolidate the ranks of their Ministerial opponents, who would hunt down poor Paddy with all the delight of a fox-hunter. After again assuring his auditors that the Irish never would relax in their exertions for Repeal, Mr. O'Connell attacked the Whigs, defended his opinions on the Charitable Bequests Bill, and then remarked upon the rescript from the Pope. He denied that Repeal had received a check from this rescript. He said "there was no prohibition of or interference with Repeal at all. (Hear, hear.) The Bishop who had seconded the adoption of it had, upon that very day, sent in his subscription to their body (cheers); and the prelate who had moved it had attended at the late Limerick banquet. (Cheers.) There was nothing whatever of the effect so attributed to it, and a more good-natured, harmless rescript (laughter), had never been sent to any country. The bishops who had signified their obedience to that rescript had declared that they would obey the spirit of it, but not the letter. In that way received, and regarded in its true spirit, which was that of charity to all, there was no dictation in it whatever, and so far from its containing anything of command or prohibition, it did not bear upon the question of Repeal at all." (Hear, hear.) After some further remarks on the subject, the hon. gentleman said it was his opinion that two delegates should be sent from the Catholic laity to Rome, to remonstrate with his Holiness against any ecclesiastical interference with the temporal affairs of the Irish people, to assure him that that portion of the clergy and laity who had joined the popular movement were not in any degree inferior to those who had not as yet pronounced for it, and to strongly implore of his Holiness to discountenance any attempts which might be made to induce him to impede the efforts of the Irish people to obtain their legislative independence. He would name those two delegates; the one was Lord French, the other, though he might be laughed at for saying so, should, in his opinion, be Mr. J. O'Connell. (Cheers.) He also thought that some of the bishops should be sent over with this deputation; that, in fact, they should take a bold and decided step and crush and quiet this affair for ever. Mr. O'Connell, after calling on the people to organise for Repeal in every possibly legitimate way, and declaring that while he admired peace and order, he was ready to expire for Repeal, concluded by moving that it be referred to a committee to consider what ought to be the conduct of the Irish representatives during the coming session of Parliament, and that they report thereon next Monday. The question was put and carried. The rent for the week was declared to be £395 3s. 5d.

ANOTHER MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—On Saturday morning a man of advanced age, named Samuel Smith, was murdered at Barrisnafary, near Moneygall. His head was shockingly fractured, and death must have been instantaneous. He was murdered, it was thought, in consequence of being engaged in trying to remove some defaulting tenants from their holdings.



QUEEN VICTORIA PLANTING AN OAK AT STOWE.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO STOWE.

In our late impression last week we announced the return of her Majesty from Stowe, and we now give a few interesting particulars of what occurred on Saturday last, previous to her Majesty's departure.

Her Majesty having arranged to leave Stowe for Windsor Castle on Saturday morning, the whole corps of Bucks Hussars, except those engaged on escort, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard, assembled in the open space at the north front of the mansion shortly before nine o'clock.

Her Majesty rose early, and breakfasted in her private apartment with the Prince Consort.

Shortly before ten o'clock the distinguished circle of guests within the mansion assembled in the marble hall to witness her Majesty's departure.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel left about half an hour before the Queen, as also did Lord Aberdeen and Sir J. Graham. Lord Delawarr left shortly after.

At five minutes past ten the Queen entered the Hall, escorted by her noble host, and having graciously acknowledged the salutations of the distinguished personages present, her Majesty took a most affectionate leave of the Duchess and Lady Anna Grenville, and most cordially saluted the Duchess a second time, after having entered her carriage, showing both to the Duchess and to his Grace how strongly she felt the reception which had been given to her Majesty and the Prince Albert, and the anxiety of the noble host and hostess to do every possible honour to her Majesty and the Prince during their sojourn at Stowe.

The large engraving at page 52 represents the Royal departure, and the magnificent North Hall, designed and painted by Kent. The sculpture, by Banks, Scheemakers, and other moderns, is very fine; and there are likewise here some beautiful specimens of antique art, besides a valuable collection of original portraits. As a truly superb nucleus hangs the great heraldic lantern, a tasteful work of our own times. It is of an octagonal form, each side being divided into three compartments. The centre compartments contain the shields and supporters of the Grenville, Temple, Nugent, and

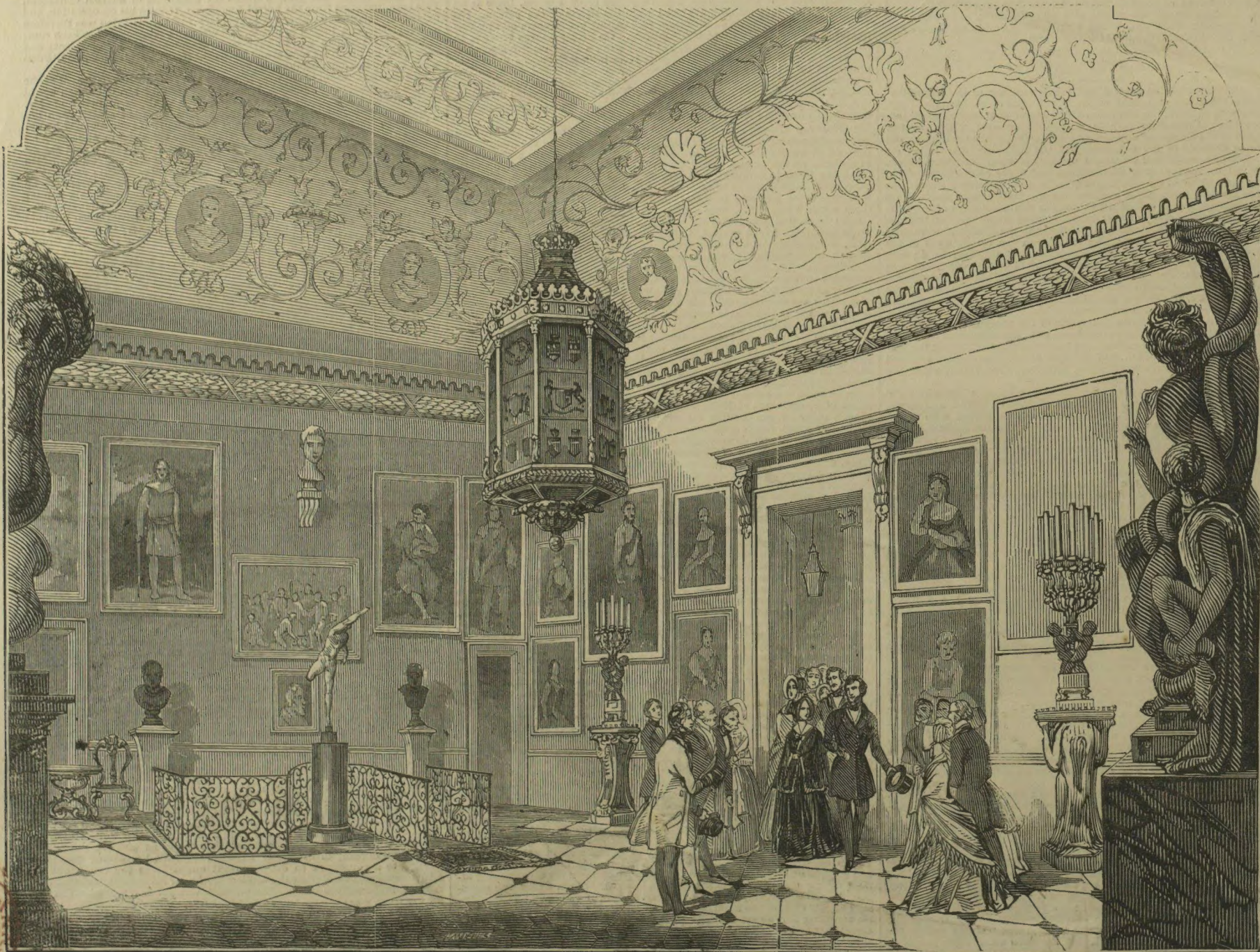


HOUSE AT BUCKINGHAM, WHERE CHARLES I. LODGED.

Chandos families, as well as those of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and King Henry VII., from whom the present Duke of Buckingham and Chando is lineally descended. The upper and lower compartments are occupied by shields of quarterings commemorating the most important matches with the heiresses of many distinguished families, through whose alliance so large an accumulation of heraldic honours have descended to the present head of the Grenville family, and also by some of the ancient badges and devices which were at various periods adopted by the houses of Plantagenet and Tudor. The ground, or field, of the paintings is diapered like that of the great seal of King Henry VII., the meshes being lozenge formed, with a fleur-de-lis on each knot, and a rose on each lozenge; the latter being a device of the house of Lancaster, and the former to show his descent from the royal blood of France, through his grandmother, Queen Katharine of Valois, the widow of King Henry V. The whole of the heraldry was arranged by Mr. Smith the Duke's librarian, and the very numerous coats of arms, exquisitely enamelled on plate glass, form a most complete historical pedigree of the Grenville family.

As a distinguishing mark of her Majesty's approbation of the soldierlike appearance of the Bucks Yeomanry, and the admirable manner in which the fine corps had discharged their duties, the Queen was most graciously pleased herself to notify to the Duke of Buckingham, previous to entering her carriage, her pleasure that the distinction of "Royal" should thenceforward be conferred upon the regiment of yeomanry under his Grace's command. This is an honour which we believe was never before conferred by her Majesty in person upon any corps of yeomanry in her Majesty's service.

On leaving the mansion her Majesty was received by a guard of honour



HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM STOWE HOUSE.

consisting of a detachment of the Bucks Hussars, under Captain Roberts, and as her Majesty stepped into the carriage, into which she was handed by the Duke of Buckingham, a royal salute was fired from the summit of the Bourbon tower, under the direction of Captain Anderson, of the Royal Marines.

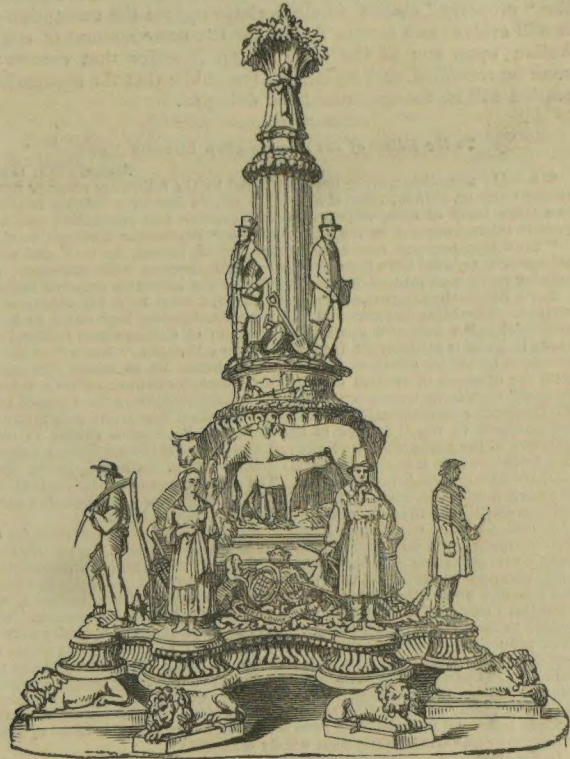
The Royal cortege left Stowe precisely at ten minutes past ten o'clock, proceeding through the park under an escort of the Bucks Hussars, commanded by Captain Carrington and Lieutenant the Marquis of Chandos, in the direction of the town of Buckingham.

As the Queen's carriage passed under the Corinthian arch, her Majesty was again saluted from a field battery, manned by the artillery corps of the Bucks Hussars, under Captain Holmes.

At the boundary of the borough the cortege was received by the municipal authorities, who preceded her Majesty's carriage to the further confines of the town, amid the loyal acclamations of its inhabitants.

The Duke of Buckingham, in his full uniform as Colonel of the Bucks Hussars, and wearing the stars and ribbon of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, rode by the side of her Majesty's carriage as far as Page Hill.

On taking leave of her Majesty at Page Hill, on the confines of his grace's magnificent domains, the Duke had the honour of receiving from her Majesty a renewal of her expressions of acknowledgment for the magnificent hospitality with which she had been received at Stowe.



THE CHANDOS TESTIMONIAL.

On the borders of the county, just previous to entering the town of Stony Stratford, her Majesty and the Prince were met by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Carrington, on horseback. The Royal cavalcade proceeded slowly through the little town, the decorations of which, both public and private, do great credit to the inhabitants. Her Majesty was greeted with loyal cheers as she passed along. On quitting the town the pace was quickened, and at a rapid rate the cortege drove up to the Wolverton Station, where it arrived at a quarter before twelve o'clock. Her Majesty was here received by Lord Carrington, with whom she conversed for a few minutes, Prince Albert cordially shaking hands with him. The Marquis of Chandos (who had commanded the escort to the station), and the High Sheriff were also in attendance. After retiring for about ten minutes to the rooms appropriated for them, her Majesty and Royal Consort proceeded across the platform and entered the Royal carriage, the door of which was held by the Lord Lieutenant. The staff of the Royal Bucks Militia, and a squadron of the Bucks Hussars dismounted, were drawn up on each side of the passage to the Royal carriage, and several of the county magistrates were present. Her

Majesty on her departure was enthusiastically cheered by the persons assembled.

We subjoin a few picturesque commemorations of the Royal progress.

The scene at page 52 represents a most interesting scene on Friday afternoon, the locality being that portion of the grounds in which is placed the Temple of Concord and Victory, whence is seen, to great advantage, the Grecian Valley, beautifully planted. Shortly after three o'clock her Majesty left the mansion, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Buckingham, and proceeded to the above spot. Prince Albert followed with the Duchess of Buckingham; and many of the other guests were of the party. On reaching the south side of the Temple, the Royal party paused; and the Duke of Buckingham having handed the Queen an oak sapling, her Majesty placed it in the ground, and then received from Mr. Ferguson a spade, with which the Queen covered the roots; the Duke of Buckingham and Mr. Ferguson completing the work, whilst her Majesty kept the tree in an upright position.

But this we hope in future years
When high its royal head it rears
Above its fellows round—
That long 'twill be
A leafy tree
Near "Concord's Temple" found!
While she that plac'd it there still prove
The idol of her people's love!

Prince Albert then planted a young cedar tree at a short distance from the spot; and her Majesty and the Prince having planted two other similar trees on the north side of the Temple, the Duke of Buckingham called out "God bless her Majesty the Queen," a sentiment answered, first, by the cheers of the noble party present, and re-echoed by about two hundred persons who were congregated in the park, at a point from whence, a view of the pleasing ceremony was obtained.

Upon the opposite page is a scene of right loyal rejoicing, a superb display of fireworks, in the Market-place, opposite the County Hall, at Buckingham, on Monday evening: the display was kept up, greatly to the amusement of the inhabitants, for nearly four hours; the expense being defrayed by the corporation.

In the column adjoining is a memorial of the troublous times of Charles

I., and the loyalty of the town of Buckingham, which has been ever remarkable for its orthodoxy and strict attachment to the principles of the Constitution, both in Church and State. Here, King Charles I. found an asylum, and took up his quarters, while the neighbouring towns of Aylesbury, Newport Pagnel, &c., were garrisoned against him. The room where his Majesty lay, in "the Capital House" here, is yet known by the name of "the King's chamber."

In "Osborn's Tracts," vol. ii., p. 292, is this printed account of the King's journey, viz.:—"On Saturday, June 22nd, 1644, the King came to Buckingham, to Sir Thomas Richardson's, from Sir Thomas Coghill's house, at Blechington; went Wednesday, June 26th, to Brackley, to the college there, and stayed only one day; went thence to Dedington to the parsonage, and thence to Moreton Henmarsh."

Beneath "the Capital House" is engraved "the Chandos Testimonial," which was placed upon the dining-table at Stowe, immediately facing her Majesty. "Every friend and well-wisher of his Grace," says the *Bucks Herald*, "and even the few (if they exist) who grudge him his well-merited popularity and exalted station in this country, must be in some manner acquainted with the origin and presentation of this magnificent piece of plate. They need not be told of its having been presented to his Grace by the people of Buckinghamshire, as a token of their high estimation of his services—of his public and political character, and of his private worth—they need scarcely be reminded of its beauties as a work of art. There, however, it stands, fulfilling its high destiny—that of being admired by our gracious Sovereign, who has bestowed upon it her close inspection." The inscription is as follows:—"Presented by a very numerous body of Farmers of Buckinghamshire, and other Friends connected with Agriculture, to RICHARD PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, K.G., K.C.H. and P.C., on the 18th day of May, 1842, to record their Admiration of Public Principles, steadily maintained in unsettled times, and as a tribute of respect and gratitude for his services whilst MARQUIS OF CHANDOS, as one of the Representatives of his native County in Parliament, where, for upwards of 30 years, he was the energetic, consistent, and successful Champion of the Agricultural Interests of the United Kingdom."

With this magnificent Testimonial we close our Illustrations of the Royal Visit to Stowe.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO STRATHFIELDSAYE.

Oh! Strathfieldsaye!
The happiest day
That ever grac'd thy warrior-home—
Was when our Queen
In peace was seen,
And quiet majesty, to come
Within thy walls,
And make their halls
Re-echo with the hymns of joy—
Neither the drum
Or "busy hum"
Of camp came thither to destroy
The sweet oblivion of that strife
Which has so long perplexed man's life!

W.

On Monday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle, to pay their promised visit to the Duke of Wellington, at Strathfieldsaye.

Her Majesty was attended by the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Amelia Murray, the Earl of Jersey, and Lord Charles Wellesley.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert was attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and Colonel Bouverie.

The Royal party proceeded across Ascot-heath towards Bracknell, up to which place there were no preparations for welcoming her Majesty, deserving of particular detail. Opposite the Crispin, the escort was relieved by another party of the 17th Lancers, under the command of Captain Hayworth.

At Bracknell, though the place is small, the inhabitants had done the utmost the short notice rendered possible, to welcome their Sovereign. In this respect they presented an example of what must have struck those who have witnessed her Majesty's various progresses through the country—the extraordinary rapidity with which those preparations which have been so often described, and which are so similar in different places, are got up. No sooner is it known—and very often this is not till nearly the eleventh hour—that her Majesty is to pass along a particular route, however remote or rural, than a new life seems infused among the inhabitants, and all is bustle and excitement. Triumphal arches spring up in a night, in places where such things were scarcely heard of before. Flags and banners waved from the houses, processions are formed, addresses concocted (where the places visited are of sufficient importance), and such inroads are made upon the evergreens, for the formation of the various devices, and the decoration of the streets, that the visit of a swarm of locusts could not more effectually denude the trees and underwood. At Bracknell, the good folks did their utmost to make the village gay and handsome on the occasion of the visit of the Queen. There were no less than four triumphal arches of evergreens, one at the entrance, two at different points in the road through the place, and one at the other end, opposite the Red Lion Inn. The first arch was inscribed "Welcome," with "V." on one side, and "A." on the other. It was hung with flags. The second arch bore the inscription "Loyalty to the Queen," and was also hung with flags. The third was in some degree similar; and the fourth, that opposite the Red Lion Inn, was inscribed, "May happiness attend you," and also, "For God, the Queen, and the People." It was also hung with flags, and the front of the inn was very handsomely decorated with evergreens. Almost every house in the village was in some way adorned, in honour of her Majesty's visit. A considerable crowd had assembled, who cheered loudly as the Royal cortege drove up, a band playing the national anthem. Upwards of 300 charity children also were assembled, who were afterwards regaled at the expense of the inhabitants.

Here the Royal party changed horses, and the escort was also replaced by another party of the 17th Lancers, under the command of Captain Crawshaw. While the change of horses was taking place, the Queen was presented with a bouquet of beautiful flowers by Mrs. Croft. Her Majesty received it very graciously, and was most loudly cheered as she passed.

At Copple Beech-lane-gate, a short distance further on, a handsome arch was thrown across the road.

THE TOWN OF WOKINGHAM, OR OAKINGHAM.

The chief preparations were made at Wokingham, a "corporate town," with an alderman (who is the chief magistrate), burgesses, and other officers. Here considerable exertions had been made to welcome her Majesty. As soon as the intended visit was made public, and it was known that the Queen would pass through the place, the alderman (Mr. Creaker), attended by some members of the Corporation and the Rev. Mr. Morris, went as a deputation to Windsor Castle to express the wish of the Corporation to present her Majesty with an address. At first, the answer was unfavourable; but, subsequently, an official communication was received, stating that her Majesty would receive this expression of loyalty as she passed. In the meanwhile, every arrangement had been made to give the Queen a suitable reception.

The town presented a scene of much animation. The streets through which her Majesty was to pass, and the houses of almost all the inhabitants on each side were decorated with arches, flags, and various devices, in honour of the Royal progress.

At the entrance to the town, near the church, on the London and Windsor-road, was erected a handsome arch, ornamented with laurels and evergreens of various kinds, bearing the inscription, "Welcome," composed of pink rosettes. A little further on at the entrance of Peach-street, was another arch, similarly composed, inscribed with the word "Victoria," in white and green colours; and in the centre of Peach-street, was a similar arch, bearing the inscription "Albert," in pink letters. At the extremity of Peach-street, at the entrance of the Market-place, was an exceedingly handsome arch, inscribed "Victoria and Albert," and at the entrance to Broad-street, being the other extremity of the Market-place, was a beautiful arch, inscribed with the words, "God save the Queen," and surmounted by an elegant crown, composed of artificial flowers, beneath which was placed the garter, bearing the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

At the further end of Broad-street, approaching Shute-mad, was another arch, inscribed with the words "Welcome, Victoria," and which was also surmounted by a smaller crown. At the end of the town branching off into

(Continued on page 56.)



HER MAJESTY PASSING THROUGH BRACKNELL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 26.—Sexagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 27.—Dr. Jenner died, 1823.
TUESDAY, 28.—Dr. Hutton died, 1823.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—First Meeting of Reformed Parliament, 1833.
THURSDAY, 30.—King Charles I. beheaded.
FRIDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends.
SATURDAY, Feb. 1.—Partridge shooting ends.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Feb. 1.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.
4 21 4 37 4 56 5 13 5 31 5 51 6 9 6 31 6 54 7 19 7 45 8 19	4 21 4 37 4 56 5 13 5 31 5 51 6 9 6 31 6 54 7 19 7 45 8 19	4 21 4 37 4 56 5 13 5 31 5 51 6 9 6 31 6 54 7 19 7 45 8 19	4 21 4 37 4 56 5 13 5 31 5 51 6 9 6 31 6 54 7 19 7 45 8 19	4 21 4 37 4 56 5 13 5 31 5 51 6 9 6 31 6 54 7 19 7 45 8 19	4 21 4 37 4 56 5 13 5 31 5 51 6 9 6 31 6 54 7 19 7 45 8 19

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Bristol Reader."—The Golden Number is so called from its having been formerly written in gold letters in the almanacs, and owes its origin to the astronomer Meton, who lived at Athens B. C. 432. Ancient astronomers divided time into cycles, and it was Meton who founded the cycle of the golden number. A cycle is a period containing an exact number of any other periods—thus, it was formerly thought 235 revolutions of the Moon were exactly equal to 19 revolutions of the Sun, or in other words, the Sun and Moon would be in the same relative position once in 19 years: this is simply explained by a clock, by supposing the small and large hand together at 12 o'clock, it will require twelve revolutions of the large and one of the small, or hour-hand, before they are again in the same position; thus, the cycle of the minute hand would be exactly twelve hours, and the golden number in the same case would be the exact time as indicated by the clock; from this it will easily be understood that the actual golden number for any year, is the number of years expired of the cycle of 19 years. The golden number of this year (1845) is 3—this is found by adding one to 1845, and dividing by 19, the quotient gives the number of cycles, and the remainder the golden number, or number of years expired of the next cycle.—Easter-day is that which comes next after the day of the Paschal full Moon, or the full Moon which falls upon, or next after, the 21st of March. This rule was fixed by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, to terminate the disputes which commenced in the second century—the Eastern Church keeping it on the 14th day of the first Jewish month, and the Western Churches on the night preceding the anniversary of the Saviour's resurrection. Tables are given in the Book of Common Prayer, showing the days on which the Paschal full Moon falls for each year during one cycle in 19 years.—The Dominical Letter (dies dominica—Sunday) for any year is the letter on which all the Sundays fall. To every day in the year is attached one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A B C D E F G; the consequence is, that all days having the same letter fall on the same day of the week. In leap year, the 29th of February has no letter, hence every leap year has two dominical letters, the first for January and February, and the second for the rest of the year. The rule for ascertaining the dominical letter for any year is given in the Prayer Book, and is very simple.—The Epact is the number of days in the Moon's age at the beginning of the year.

THE EXCHANGE BELLS.—In answer to the "British Chatter," we beg to say, that the bells in the tower of the New Royal Exchange are tuned in the key of B flat, with A natural, and D flat, extra, to change the key into B or A flat; twelve of the bells are tuned in the diatonic scale, from E flat, third space in the bass, to B flat, third line in the treble clef.

THE COMPLETE SET OF FIFTEEN BELLS.



* The accidental, or extra notes, to change the key.

"E. W."—We have not room for the Division Lists.
"G. H."—Matlock.—Thanks.
"H. E."—Gloucester.—Try Great Portland-street. We know nothing of the pretended "astrologer."
"L. E. V. R."—It depends upon the courtesy of the Postmaster.
"O. Y."—The interest would, doubtless, be influential.
"Omega."—Fareham.—Try.
"O."—Newport, F. S.—The price of the two Nos. for Jan. 11, is 1s. (with Print gratis) to subscribers.
"A. F. G."—Langport, should subscribe for a quarter, to insure the receipt of the Large Print.
"C. H. W."—Newport; "E. K." "C. B." are entitled to the Large Print.
"J. H."—Lindfield.—Landlords of inns are finable only in cases of allowing play for money in their houses. The address of Messrs. Watkins and Hill, is Charing-cross.
"Irish Miller" should apply to some well established millwright.
"Gioannaccio."—Will our correspondent repeat his question?
"J. D. F."—Winton, probably refers to the lofty chimney of some chemical works near Glasgow; we have an impression that there has lately been completed in Ireland a chimney loftier than the preceding.
"R. R."—Bracknell, and Correspondents (Bourbon Fort) at Wokingham, are thanked.
"A Friend to Jack Sepoy."—The sketch and MS. have been unfortunately mislaid; will our correspondent oblige us with a copy of the same?
"Oviensis."—A portrait of the Bishop of Exeter has already appeared in our journal—see No. XLVI.
"X. Q. C. X."—The drama will not suit.
"E. H."—Harrow, should show the print to some dealer in "Curiosities."
"An Irish Lady."—Possibly, to some dealer at the Soho Bazaar.
"Clare Castle."—Our correspondent's letter shall be attended to. With respect to his suggestion about the military notices in the Gazette, we beg to say that we always give them, as well as all other matters of interest connected both with army and navy.
"A Newcastle Sailor" asks, for the second time, "If the time-ball at Greenwich can be seen with a telescope by a vessel off the Isle of Wight?" The question must be left to his future experience.
"Hammersmith," and all others who require information respecting the "Portable Gas Lamp for Railways," should apply to the agent appointed by the inventors, Mr. J. Piper, of Shoreditch.
"An Original Subscriber" is informed that the crooks on the cornet-a-piston serve to adjust its pitch to that of other instruments, or orchestra, in a manner similar to those of the French horn or trumpet.
"M. M." makes several inquiries respecting our drawings of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph. We answer them in his own order:—1. The five wires comprise the suspended, and the branch and battery wires, besides another one devoted to the service of a small single wire telegraph, in use for private purposes. 2. The letters attached to the handles are Q's, inadvertently reversed in the engraving. 3. The magnet has only one of the coils shown. An exhibition of the second one, would have added nothing to the illustration of the principle on which the business proceeds. 4. The dial is divided into five circles for the letters, and a sixth for the pause. 5. We have examined the references in Fig. 4, and find them correct.
"Enquirer."—The "Son of Sirach" is the writer, or compiler, of one of the Apocryphal Books of the Bible, called "The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach." The following extract from the introduction to it (attributed to Athanasius) contains all that appears to be known on the subject: "This Jesus was the son of Sirach, and grandchild to Jesus of the same name with him; this man, therefore, lived in the latter times, after the people had been led away captive, and called home again, and almost after all the prophets." The Book of Wisdom is an imitation of the Proverbs of Solomon, and is described by Athanasius as containing "wise sayings, dark sentences, and parables, and certain ancient godly stories of men that pleased God."
"A. S. W. L." is thanked; but we have not room for the map. The pamphlet is well known.
"Juvenis."—"Spanish without a Master," Murray's English Grammar, and Goldsmith's History of Rome. The address named will serve.
"J. O."—Welford.—The only income of the Prince of Wales is the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall. Our journal can be forwarded to any part by post.
"The Knave of Clubs."—We never heard of the alias.
"T. H."—Dublin.—The property belongs to the husband.
"P. G. C."—Brierly Hill, should remit 6s. 6d. to the office, and papers to that amount will be duly forwarded to him.
"Venator."—The self-priming gun has, we believe, been used by many persons.
"B. G."—Glasgow.—We do not remember the work referred to; but Maltebrun's Geography contains a variety of information as to superficial extent.
"A Jerseyman."—The latter is correct.
"R. W."—The sketch must be incorrect; as the cab met the fly waggon, when the accident occurred.
"M. M. O."—Ratcliff.—A residence in a parish, by one of the parties, is necessary before a marriage by banns can be solemnized.
"W. H."—Liverpool.—The charge to subscribers for the No. and Supplement was only 1s.—the Large Print gratis.
"S. H. S."—All Art-Unions, or Lotteries, are illegal.
"A. F. B."—Birmingham.—No. VI. of our journal contains a portrait of Mr. Muntz, M.P.
"A. B."—St. Paul's Church-yard, should apply to Messrs. Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.
"C. S. R."—Huddersfield.—We cannot entertain the proposition.
"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The portraits in the "Beauties of the Opera" are in character costume, but cannot be purchased apart from the work.
"A Subscriber, Jersey."—The extension line of the South Western Railway, from Vauxhall to Waterloo-bridge, is not yet decided.
"De Grosbois."—Messrs. Ackermann publish a very good Elementary Drawing-book; Galligani's Guide to Paris.
"Giff Acres," Leamington, should order the papers in question of any news-man.
"Guitelilius," Stratford.—A man cannot legally marry his niece. We are glad to hear of the satisfaction expressed by the people of Buckinghamshire, at our engravings of last week.
"Senex" should address a letter to the agent of the Jamaica steam-vessels at Southampton.

"An Englishwoman" is thanked for her letter.
"G. H." and "M. H."—We have more than once explained the origin of the Chiltern Hundreds in our journal.
"A Subscriber," Dover.—The suggestion shall not be lost sight of.
"Cato Censor."—Napoleon did leave the sum of money, as stated. Mr. Deville's address is near Exeter Hall, Strand.
"A. Smith," Cork, is entitled to the Large Print.
"J. W."—Heywood, Lancashire, may receive the copies, if he remits 2s.
"C. Eldred."—The necessity of the sign manual of the Sovereign, in cases of execution, has long been dispensed with.
"Publius," Winchester.—Our established circulation, weekly, is upwards of 60,000. The site of our office is indicated in the plan: the front of the house would have been impracticable.
"J. A. N."—Dublin, is thanked.
"F. D."—No. VIII. of our journal contains a sketch of Mr. Cobden, M.P.
"Modena."—Not at present.
"A Constant Subscriber," Buckingham, is not recommended to rely on the "inventions."
"Eastcheap."—We have already engraved the Statue of William IV. in Vol. II.
"J. S."—Truro.—Will our correspondent favour us with a sketch and description.
"E. D."—Twickenham.—We consider the person named to be liable for the debt.
"J. S."—Royal Leamington.—The price is 1s.
"Prerogative."—The words of her Majesty's reply are correctly reported.
"A Subscriber," Spitalfields, should apply to any music-seller.
"A. B."—Jersey, should write to any medallist, or to a dealer in gems.
"H. C. G."—Southwark.—Not at present.
"Verax," Bath.—The document sent is not a legal acknowledgment; and unless our correspondent has other evidence, we fear he will not recover.
"Bristol."—An invasion of patent can only be decided by an application to the Court of Chancery.
"T. S."—Bermundsey.—No.
"A Foreign Lady."—Roger North, in his "Examen," says the word Tory is the name for the wild Irish banditti, from the Irish, Tóree, "give me;" it was first applied as a party term to the friends of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., during the agitation of the Exclusion Bill. "But," he adds, "it was not long before the Tories made full payment by the term Whig." This word, says the same authority, "was very significant, as well as ready, being vernacular in Scotland (from whence it was borrowed) for corrupt and sour whey."

An accident with the printing machines will prevent our usual supply in the country on Saturday morning. The indulgence of many of our subscribers is, therefore, requested.

* Part XXIX. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready, price 2s. 6d., including the Panorama of the River Thames.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 25, 1845.

THE near approach of the session of Parliament always awakes some degree of speculation as to what business will be done in it; the repeated experience of the very little that is actually effected in the way of improvement, does not at all damp expectation of the possibility of better things for the future, man fortunately being always left to the enjoyment of the "Pleasures of Hope." We are therefore tempted to indulge a little in anticipation, and hazard a guess or two at the subjects that will in all probability occupy the attention of the Legislature.

One of the first things to be settled is the Financial business of the year, and in this respect the Government will be able to meet Parliament with satisfaction and confidence, both in the present state and future prospects of the national revenue. But from this very advantage itself there springs a sort of embarrassment or difficulty. With a deficient income, no interest ventures to press on the Government the necessity of taking off the tax that peculiarly oppresses it. The Minister has then a cogent answer in readiness for all complainants, and can at least ask the parties if they are prepared with a substitute tax that will supply the sum they ask to have remitted—a query that does not admit of a speedy or satisfactory solution. But with the public coffers overflowing, all these interests urge their "favourite aversions" on the attention of the Minister, and loudly ask for relief. This is the case at the present moment. The agricultural interest are demanding the repeal of the Malt-tax; the manufacturers press the policy of abolishing the duty (a very slight one) on the importation of cotton wool. And other agitations there are, like Shylock's ventures, "squandered abroad." Thus at Bath and elsewhere there have been public meetings held for the purpose of procuring the repeal of the Window-tax. Commercial reformers, again, recommend the present juncture as a favourable opportunity for revising our Tariff and improving our commercial system. From all these symptoms it is evident enough that amongst the most important questions to be brought before Parliament will be those relating to taxation, or those of which taxation is the root and origin. First and chief of them stands the Property and Income Tax; it was imposed for three years certain, and the term expires in the month of April next. Some arrangement must be made respecting it during the ensuing session, and two points will have to be decided—first, can the Revenue afford to do without it altogether, and secondly, will the public feeling allow it to be continued without modification? To the first question, as the Property Tax at present realises five millions a year, we cannot hold out any hope of the answer being in the affirmative. Such a sum would be "a monstrous cantle out" of the total, and would infallibly have to be supplied by taxes of another kind. On the other hand, the need is not so urgent now as it was three years ago; the business of the country is better, and its monetary and commercial affairs in a more healthy state, and there is at the same time a very general feeling against that part of the Tax which is derived only from income, as it involves inquiries into trades, professions, and profits, which always have been and ever will be unpopular. In this state of things, the Ministry being hardly in a state to give up all, and the people having a great objection to the continuance of this portion, the probability appears to be that something in the nature of a compromise will be made, if any alteration at all is proposed. But if the people wish for one, they must press it forward themselves; if they remain supine and careless, they will assuredly have it inflicted on them for another term. If those who pay do not object to it, they cannot expect much anxiety to rid them of it to be shown by those who receive. Much, therefore, depends on the public, and whether they will exhibit the necessary activity in the matter remains to be seen.

Nothing can be said against the justice of a tax on property; all the machinery of Law and Government, is kept up for its protection, and in proportion to the amount of that protection ought to be the contribution to the expense of giving it. But the uncertain and fluctuating incomes derived from skill in professions, and employments that cannot be conveyed to a successor, and which, at the utmost, only give the holder of them a life interest, ought not to be placed on the same footing as those of a more solid and tangible character. This is what is done by the Income-tax as it at present exists, and against a renewal of this injustice, we hope Parliament will exert itself. We believe the amount raised by the per centage on real property amounts to three millions out of the five; and as the revenue from the imports and consumption of the country is improving, as it exhibits a positive surplus, we think the part of the tax levied from income, being the least productive, and the most oppressive, might be remitted altogether. This would, in fact, remove the burden from labour, and place it altogether on capital, whether

held in the form of land or money. A pamphlet has just appeared, called "Considerations on the Income-tax," by G. P. Bushe, Esq., in which the distinction between property and income is distinctly pointed out, and the principles on which a property-tax ought to be levied, laid down. The following is a brief abstract of his plan:—

To modify the present Income-tax, so as to convert it into a Property-tax, which shall be levied upon every description of property in the United Kingdom, whether the proprietor of it reside at home or abroad. To divide the tax-payers into at least two classes, namely, those who have merely a life interest in their property, and those who have it in absolute possession; these classes to pay different rates of tax. To free entirely from the operation of this tax those persons who derive their incomes merely from their trades, occupations and professions; in fact to free labour as much as possible from this tax, and charge it only upon the interest of tangible capital. To recognise the Property-tax as constituting one of the permanent sources of revenue.

Without giving our adherence to these proposals, to their full extent, we think they are worth consideration at the present juncture. If the tax on income cannot be remitted altogether—the "property" classes would perhaps oppose the exemption—it is still evident and certain that to lay the same amount of contribution upon one as the other, is an injustice that cannot too soon be remedied, and we remind the public that the approaching session will be the opportunity of doing so.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

January 5th, 1845.

SIR,—My attention having been attracted by the following passage from a recent work on Scinde, I feel it a duty to offer a few observations in justice to a large body of men, whose official character and reputation has been grossly misrepresented by the author of the "Peninsular History:—"
"Lord Ellenborough found the finances embarrassed, the civil and political services infested with men greedy of gain, gorged with insolence, disdaining work, and intimately connected with the infamous press of India."
Such, Sir, is the language of the historian, whose turn for romance has arrived. Admitting the classical purity of the figures, how much to be regretted that the author's poetical conception of civilians and political servants in India is so different from the reality; that the "Napier" estimate, seasoned by strong affection from Scinde, should be so much at variance with the opinions of several distinguished men, unconnected with the service, whose talents were acknowledged in Calcutta during the close of Lord W. Bentinck's administration. It chances that on this point information is not confined to the "Author of the Romance." Recent events in other quarters of the globe will have proved satisfactorily that political sagacity can be thoroughly matured in India. But to return to the full-blown tissue of marvels regarding the civilians. The charge against them is, that they are gorged with insolence and disdain work: such was Lord Ellenborough's opinion during the first six months of his residence in India.

At one period of our history in the East, the charge of insolence and overbearing demeanour was said to have characterised that class of the Company's servants; but as I have passed eighteen years in the Indian army, I may, perhaps, be permitted to remark, that for several years no bearing of the sort has been observed. I appeal to men, my brethren in arms, who have lived amongst civilians for years, for the truth of my assertion. With regard to their "disdaining work," I am confident that the majority perform their arduous daily duties with extreme attention, and their integrity is unquestionable. I may likewise add, that the Bengal Civil Service, at the present time, is particularly distinguished for great practical acquirements in every department of science. But the author of the "Peninsular History" is against them, so is Sir Charles—a good soldier, but no statesman. Had the late lamented General Nott been placed in command, the issue of affairs in that province would have been widely different.

In conclusion, I will fearlessly assert "That no military man in the Honourable Company's service was either depressed in spirit or deprived of his just allowances at the period stated by the author." Military men would no doubt be glad of an increase to their salary, but they feel and know that their position in that respect is more favourable than in the service of her Majesty.

Yours obediently,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

GAETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

En avant! Gallop on Gilpin! Ride away, Muse! Write away, Editor! Yes, no doubt you are in a hurry, sweet reader; sweet readers always are; they want everything sweet—tout de suite, in fact—but we cry you mercy for a moment. After all, a newspaper scribe is not exactly like a Thames steamer, or a Mississippi water-witch; you cannot at your own will "back him," nor "stop him," nor give him "a turn astern;" but you can considerably "ease him" a little by giving him breathing time as he goes a head. Then there may be such things required as "arrangement of subject," "classification of ideas," and the like; and although we admit that the topics of a week are before us, yet even a literary Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot be supposed to carry his budget always ready in his brain! So mend your haste, reader, while we mend our pen; and now that we have cooled you down a little, we will unfold our marketing, and come at once to the Gaeties and Gravities of the World of News.

We suppose we may account it among the Gaeties that her Majesty has visited Stratfieldsaye, and made herself at home at the mansion of the honoured Duke. The bright, hilarious people have still strewn flowers upon her path, and turned out their happy faces and their holiday suits to bless and welcome her, with a respectful rural decorum; and triumphal arches have spanned the roads like magic; and loyalty has everywhere worn a bright aspect, and put on its sunshine and flowers, and spoken in its fanciful emblems, pleasant words of love. Bravo! this is all good and gracious as it should be; and no doubt the Duke, iron as he is, is alive to the pleasure around him—like other human folk; and, although full of honours, yet proud enough of this additional condescension and gratitude of the Sovereign towards her fine old warrior—her glorious Victory-chief. The fact of a Royal Visit to the Duke of Wellington becomes interesting by association; and a little reflection over the shining themes of our vast historical grandeur might invest it with the true beauty of poetry, and make it inspiring to the heart and thought.

Upon this subject we have a pet fancy which we should like to see brought into play. We should like to see—for once, and for once only—on some sunny eighteenth of June, a Royal—(Royal by the presence of our living Sovereign Royalty)—Waterloo banquet, her Majesty in person at the nation's feast, her maids of honour for the occasion selected from among the daughters of the old generals who fought at the grand battle of the peace of the world—the ladies of the Waterloo officers invited to shed proud glad smiles over the immortal trophies of the gorgeous board—and all the love and beauty and enthusiasm of that unique festival recorded in colours of imperishable truth and splendour by some master painter—in a national picture for the pride and posterity of England. A ball might crown the feast, so that beating hearts and sparkling eyes might go home merrily from the great house of victory. And the spirit of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, too, should be there (invisible, but in full dress), illustrating everything to minute perfection, so that through its columns all the world should be present at that jubilee, as it has been (led by the same faithful guide), at every scene of national import in the land!

Now for a bit of characteristic merriment.

The Duke of Wellington "presented his compliments" to some newspaper reporter, and "didn't see what his house at Stratfieldsaye had to do with the public press!" This was capital, and so completely the man. Laconic almost to a glory! Cool almost to an icicle! Gurwood's dispatches as traits of character, will be scarcely complete without this document:—

REPORTER TO DUKE.

Mr. Reporter here presents
His confidential compliments,
And begs permission to go through
The house of the "Hero of Waterloo."
Trusting his Grace will grant no less,
To "A Gentleman of the Public Press."

Here is the characteristic reply of

THE DUKE TO THE REPORTER.

The Duke presents
His compliments,
And begs to say,
In words a few,
That Stratfieldsaye
Has naught to do,
More or less,
With "Public Press."

And this was instead of the pressing invitation which the gentleman of the press expected!

But great people die as well as live; and (although we cry a much longer life to the Duke) the Earl of St. Germain has passed away from the world; and, as a consequence, Lord Eliot, who takes the title, ceases to be Secretary for Ireland. We did not, before this event

know that he was a kinsman of Lord Heytesbury—and that there was a connection of relationship, as well as administration-ship between them. This is an odd fact to have escaped public attention, and we do not think it could have been known in Ireland, or there would have been a pretty change of compliments upon the park lodges both of Secretary and Viceroy. Who is to be the new Secretary? Reader! hast thou no gossip in thee that thou canst not give us a surmise while we write? To do Eliot justice, now that he is coming away, we believe him to have been liberally disposed towards the people, and to have had the welfare of Ireland at heart, though he was somewhat *gauche* occasionally in the manner of showing his solicitude.

But now is the time to make a rare choice of a Secretary. Bestir thyself sagaciously, O Peel!

Dan has come from Darrynane,

And is very busy haranguing the nation
In the beautiful hall of Conciliation—
Oh! but the funds that have gathered that way
Have made 'em reduce the Repeler's pay;
Less are the salaries, less are the fees
Of all the hard-workers except the M.P.'s;
There's poor Lord Kilmallock, cut slick off we fear,
Is it of no use to pay him to keep the peace here?
And the Hall says it now can't afford him a farden
For filling the office of head Repeal Warden;
And Duffy, and Davis, and boys of the Nation
Are in a condition of sad tribulation
That young Blood of Erin (as yet all undropt)
Should—in Circulation—be suddenly stoppt,
By the Hall not affording—as if to confuse all—
To take in quite so many papers as usual!

Tom Steele, meanwhile, has been putting down Ribbandmen and Ribbandism by the yard; but, nevertheless, there has been a great purchase of ribbands of riband-women in Dame-street. Dan says he's quite satisfied with the Pope now, and the rescript is all right, and as *Cannon-i-kill* as the great gun of Athlone! But he is going against the Bequests Bill, and there is still a considerable shindy among the priests.

Our own clergy are battling too. This is not as it should be. These Sunday riots at Exeter are disgraceful in the extreme. They mock religion, and the pastor can scarcely be a true one who only scares his flock! These schisms of form rather than of doctrine are obnoxious to the people; and without meddling with church controversy, we may just hint that there is nothing so revolting to pious feeling as religious discord, or the shadow of a mutiny in the citadel of Christ.

We do not look sufficiently to the poor. There is a horrid case in the papers of a destitute woman with a whole flock of starving children being committed at Canterbury for the stealing a broom, for which she is to be tried, convicted, punished, and her children thrown into the workhouse for her maternal dishonesty (for she exchanged the broom for bread), the poor rate to pay for the children, and the county for the trial. Oh, for a sound, discretionary power of summary jurisdiction! We cannot help thinking that if everybody who could afford to "call music" from a "Canterbury," and to ride in a *Brougham*, had pitied this awful case of street-walking destitution, the broom at Canterbury would never have been stolen!

France has been very kind to us this week. Admiral Dupetit Thouars has refused the sword which the Republicans subscribed for him, wherewith to cut the throat of perfidious Albion; and the said Albion is very likely in consequence to remain whole in the carotid artery. The generous old King has been gold-snuff-boxing Mitchell, and diamond-poincarding Macready. Mitchell, who got 3000 francs besides from the King, is, on account of the poignant present, going to have Macready's portrait *dagger-a-typed* the moment he arrives. It was owing to the way in which he looked *daggers* in Hamlet that Louis Philippe hit upon the appropriate gift of the poincard.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM STRATHFIELDSAYE.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—This afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the Castle, from Strathfieldsaye, in a close travelling carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (blue). The following members of the Royal household came after her Majesty and the Prince in two other of the Royal carriages and four. The Marchioness of Douro, Lady in Waiting; the Honourable Amelia Murray, Maid of Honour; Lord Charles Wellesley, Equerry in Waiting; Col. Bouverie, Equerry to Prince Albert, and Mr. G. E. Anson, his Royal Highness's Private Secretary. Her Majesty, when alighting at the Queen's entrance, was received by the Hon. Lucy Maria Kerr, Viscountess Sydney, Captain the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, and Captain Meynell, by whom her Majesty was attended to her private apartments. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard, will have the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle this evening.

PROJECTED VISIT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY TO BRIGHTON.—Brighton will shortly be honoured with a visit from a portion of the Royal Family—we believe the Royal children. During the last two or three days, preparations have been going on at the Palace, such as laying down the carpets, lighting fires, &c., for the reception of the Royal Family; and Mr. Henry Saunders, Inspector of Palaces, has arrived there for the purpose of giving the usual instructions.

DEATH OF LORD ASTON.—We regret to notice the death of this venerable nobleman, which occurred at the vicarage, Tardebigg, in Worcestershire, on Tuesday. The Right Hon. and Rev. Walter Hutchinson Lord Aston was an Irish peer, and the last surviving member of his family, male or female, consequently the title is extinct. The living of Tardebigg (of which the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., of Hewell Grange, is patron) becomes vacant by his lordship's demise.

ILLNESS OF THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.—We regret to state that the Earl of Mornington is seriously indisposed. The inquiries at his house have been very numerous during the week, and the latest account of his health was somewhat more favourable, but it is feared that he is in a dangerous position.

ILLNESS OF LORD FRED. BEAUCLERK.—We lament to state that the Rev. Lord Fred. Beauclerk, uncle of the Duke of St. Alban's, is lying in a very precarious condition from a paralytic attack, at the family residence, in Lower Grosvenor-street. The use of the right side is entirely gone for the present, and his lordship still labours under the want of the power of speech. Hopes are, however, entertained of his recovery.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ST. GERMAN'S.—This venerable nobleman died on Sunday morning last, at his seat, Port Eliot, St. German's, Cornwall, in his 78th year, and is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Lord Eliot, his Secretary for Ireland, whose elevation causes a vacancy in the representation of East Cornwall. The noble earl was seized with a spasmodic attack in the early part of the week, a complaint his lordship was subject to, but at first no positive alarm was created. The late earl was, as a politician, a Conservative, and possessed considerable election interest in Cornwall, having previously to the Reform Bill returned four members to the House of Commons; but of late years his lordship has not interfered in the opinions of his contented tenantry, nor indeed at any time did he exercise his political sentiments in a way oppressive to his dependents.

DEATH OF SIR COLIN MACKENZIE.—We have to announce the death of Sir Colin Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, Baronet, who expired at his seat in Ross-shire (Belmauduthy House), on the 16th inst. The deceased baronet was convener of the county of Ross for many years, and, as such, was highly popular.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL SAMUEL JACKSON, C.B.—We have to notice the demise of the above flag officer, who expired on Thursday week, at Bognor, in Sussex. He had seen a great deal of active service. He was nominated a companion of the order of the Bath in Dec., 1815. The deceased was in his 73d year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLERGY IN THE DIOCESE OF EXETER.

It appears by the Exeter papers that the disgraceful proceedings already noticed by us at Exeter, were repeated on Sunday last.

At St. Sidwell's, at the conclusion of the service, the Rev. F. Courtenay, the curate, after leaving was received by a mob of about 600 to 700 persons, with partial groans, which were in some measure suppressed by the presence of a few policemen, who took down the names of such as gave vent to their feelings, with a view to summoning them to appear before the magistrates. In this manner he was escorted to his house, in Southernhay, wearing his academic gown, and supported on either side by R. S. Cornish, Esq., and the Rev. A. Atherly, the dense mob at intervals giving vent to their dislike in astounding groans. Not the least attempt at personal violence was made. In the afternoon the same scene was repeated on a smaller scale, not more than half the number being present.

ST. STEPHEN'S.—The parishioners met in vestry on Saturday, and requested their minister, the Rev. Mr. Toye, to resign, in consequence of the alterations in the services of the church, which have been introduced by the rector.

ST. PAUL'S.—In this parish some popular attestation of feeling was expected, but none arose, although the surplice was worn in the morning and afternoon.

ALPHINGTON.—The rector of Aliphington, a village near Exeter, last week informed his parishioners that he would abandon the surplice, which he had used for many years. The rev. gentleman is a prebendary of the Exeter chapter, and as such had been accustomed to wear the surplice in his own

parish. The parishioners met the week before last, and unanimously resolved to request him to forego the use of the surplice. At first he acceded to the request, and said he would wear his gown instead of his surplice, but after reading the late letter of the Bishop of Exeter, the rector retracted all he had said, and told his parishioners that he was so perplexed as to the most peaceable course to adopt as to the surplice, that he must write to the Bishop for further advice.

SALE OF A VALUABLE CHURCH LIVING.—On Tuesday the perpetual advowson, with the next presentation to the living of Trimley, St. Martin, in the county of Suffolk, was disposed of at the Auction Mart. The incumbent is in his 86th year. The auctioneer stated the value of it to be £7000. The first sum offered was £4000, and it was knocked down after a spirited competition for £5950.

THE NEW TEST.—There is no longer any doubt that the Hebdomadal Board of Oxford has determined to abandon the new test, which was to have been proposed to the Convocation along with the motion for the condemnation of Mr. Ward.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DEATH OF A COMMISSIONER OF BANKRUPTCY.—Sir C. F. Williams, Knight, one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, died on Saturday last of an affection of the heart. Rumour gives the appointment to Mr. Sergeant Atherley, who has several times gone the circuit for Judges, or to Mr. Whateley, the Queen's Counsel; but it is also said, that some of the country commissioners have promises of being advanced to London as vacancies might occur.

ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.—On Tuesday a half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the St. Katharine Docks was held in the Dock house, Tower-hill; Thomas Tooke, Esq., in the chair. It appeared from the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the company, that the balance brought forward to the credit on the 1st of January last was £112,911 18s. 5d., and that the like balance on the 1st inst. was £99,834 4s. 3d. The balance on the 1st instant, therefore, was less, as compared with the corresponding date of the last year, by £13,077 14s. 2d., and that the diminution in the net earnings, during the past year, had been less than those of the preceding year by £4804 12s. 10d. The directors recommended the declaration of a dividend of 24 per cent. on the capital stock of the company for the six months ending the 31st of December last, which was agreed to.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a very elegant entertainment to the Aldermen and their ladies, and to some of the principal officers of the corporation and their ladies, on Tuesday. There were amongst those present Aldermen Lucas, Farebrother, Kelly, Wilson, Marshall, Sir John Pirie, Humphrey, Farncomb, Hooper, Wood, Johnson, Charles Hughes, Hughes, Moon, Hunter, and Sidney (Sheriffs), the Chamberlain, Mr. Masterman, M.P., the City Solicitor, Mr. Secondary James, Mr. Secondary Potter, the Town Clerk, the Comptroller, &c. It was a full dress party, and all the Aldermen came in their scarlet gowns. The company assembled in the state drawing-rooms, and went through the saloon to the long parlour, in which the dinner was laid out. All the massive gold and silver plate of the Mansion-house decorated the sideboard, and the great silver epergne which was presented by the Board of Guardians of the City of London Union to the Lord Mayor as chairman of the board, stood in the middle of the cross table. Tea and coffee were served in the saloon. The company separated at eleven.

ST. CLEMENT DANCES.—The excellent rector has addressed his parishioners in support of a third (additional) service on Sunday evenings, at St. Clement Dances Church; for which object a collection will be made in the morning and evening of to-morrow (Sunday). Out of the proceeds the rector proposes to augment the stipend of one of his curates; and this being considered, in connection with the largely increasing evening congregation, doubtless, our fellow parishioners will respond liberally to an appeal for so meritorious a purpose.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ROWLAND HILL.—The chairman of the City of London Mercantile Committee on Postage, Sir George Larpent, has sent a complimentary letter to Mr. Rowland Hill, inclosing a copy of some resolutions of the committee, and also a cheque for £10,000—part of the money subscribed for a testimonial. Mr. Hill, in his answer, acknowledges the receipt of the cheque, and says—"As the committee intimate their intention, at some future period, of making a public presentation of the fruits of their labours, I would respectfully request permission to defer till such time all attempt to express my obligations to themselves (my fellow-labourers in the cause of Post-office improvement), and the feelings of pride and gratitude with which I accept so splendid a proof of the sympathy and approbation of my countrymen."

VICTORIA PARK, BONNER'S HALL PALACE.—The residence of Bishop Bonner, which was situated in Bishop Bonner's-fields, upon the site of the intended Victoria-park, and which was sold about three weeks since, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, is nearly levelled with the ground. In the course of the demolition of the building a great many coins were found by the workmen, of the reigns of Elizabeth, Henry VIII., Edward VI., &c., many of which were in good preservation. Upon removing the foundation of the side of the palace two human skulls were found. The man who dug them up left them in the ground during his absence at dinner, and on his return some unknown person had taken possession of them. A few days ago a pair of richly embroidered slippers were found with pointed toes, which were sold for 8s. 6d., but which are stated to be of a much greater value. The structure itself is composed of bricks (some of which have been ascertained to be of Roman manufacture), chalk, and stone, and the wood is of the oak and chestnut tree. A bat in a dormant state was also found, but on being exposed to the air recovered animation and flew away.

REPORTED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—It is generally rumoured in political circles (but we do not vouch for the correctness of the report), that Mr. Sidney Herbert will succeed Lord Eliot as Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Corry will replace Mr. Herbert as principal Secretary of the Admiralty.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The table of the mortality in the metropolis for the week ending January 18, shows a decrease in the number of deaths as compared with the preceding week, the total, except from violence, in the week ending January 18 being 1001, while in the week ending January 11 it was 1098. By far the larger number of deaths during the past week have been from diseases of the lungs and organs of respiration, the number of deaths attributed to this cause being 325, including no less than 146 cases of consumption. The total number of deaths, including deaths from violence, during the past week, in the metropolitan district, is 1010. The total number of births in the metropolitan district during the same period is 1331. During the week three males died, of the respective ages of ninety, ninety-two, and ninety-four years, and one female died at Kensington at the age of a hundred and five years.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

It is now proved beyond a doubt that the account of the death of the Emperor of Russia was a fabrication. Letters from St. Petersburg of the 7th inst., state that on the preceding day (the Christmas of the Greek communion) a solemn service was celebrated in the court chapel of the Winter Palace. The Emperor and Empress were present. During that day, which is one of thanksgiving for the delivery of Russia from the invaders of 1792, the cannons on the ramparts of the Peter and Paul fortress were fired at regular intervals. There was a grand reception at court after mass.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated Jan. 9, says "We have received positive information that Dr. Wolff, who has arrived at Teheran, from Bokhara, will return home by way of Russia and St. Petersburg. We hope to see him here very shortly."

According to an account from Florence, dated the 2nd of January, the Duchess de Berri had arrived the day before. Two representations of operas given by the family of Poniatowski have augmented their reputation of benevolence, and have procured to the poor the sum of 15,000f. Prince Buonaparte Demidoff has signalled himself by his great generosity towards the sufferers in the late floods. The succours for the last-mentioned amount, according to the *Florence Gazette*, to the sum of 229,613f.

A complete costume of a Knight of the Order of the Garter, highly enriched with embroidery, being a present to his Majesty King Louis Philippe from Queen Victoria, has arrived in Paris.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states that the King of Bavaria has given orders to complete as soon as possible the preliminary works for a line of railway from Bamberg to Aschaffenburg *via* Wurtzburg.

The giraffe of the Garden of Plants, Paris, presented in 1827 by Mehmet Ali to Charles X., has just died, and consequently has lived in that climate about 17 years.

The *Revue de Paris* states that a very serious illness has attacked the Empress of Russia, and has put an end to all the balls and soirées of St. Petersburg.

According to the Prussian *Universal Gazette*, the revenue of Prussia has increased in seven years upwards of five millions and a half reichsthalers, or from 51,740,000r., in 1835, to 57,402,000r. in 1842.

At the meeting of the Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday, Dr. Lindley exhibited some oranges of fine quality from Colonel Reid, Governor of the Bermudas. On account of the probable destruction of the orange orchards in the Western Islands, the attention of the local government had been earnestly turned to the subject, and it was probable that this fruit would in future form an extensive article of import from this colony. The quality of the fruit is excellent.

Mr. James Waterhouse Smith, who died on the 5th inst., has bequeathed the following sums (in the Three per Cent. Consols) to the under-mentioned charities.—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, £2000; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £2000; to the Metropolitan Church Building Fund, £2000; to the Middlesex Hospital, £2000; to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, £1000; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £2000; and has directed the whole to be paid, free of duty, within three months after his decease.

We learn from the *Comercio*, a Lima paper, of the 4th of Sept., that on the preceding evening two smart shocks of an earthquake had been experienced in that city. At the second shock the greater part of the inhabitants quitted their houses, and sought refuge in the squares and open places. Fortunately, however, no damage was occasioned by the earthquake, which appears to have been one of the smartest that has been experienced for many years.

By an ordonnance of the King of Denmark, recently published, the standing army of the Danish States for the present year is to be composed of 20,900 troops of the line, 18,950 as the war reserve, and 58,816 Landvaern (militia), forming a total of 98,672 men.

The Princess Royal of Bavaria is in that happy state so devoutly to be wished by lords who love their ladies. This circumstance is of the more importance, as, in the event of the birth of a Prince, the direct succession of the present dynasty will be maintained.

An extraordinary Federal Diet will, it is said, be convoked for the end of February, for the resolution of the Jesuit question, which keeps Switzerland in such a state of ferment.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

(From the *London Gazette* of last evening.)

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, Jan. 24.

Notice is hereby given that the Board constituted by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, of the 24th of August, 1844, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the following schemes for completing the eastern line of railway communication to Scotland, viz.:—The Northumberland Railway, with Branch from Berwick to Kelso; the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, with Branch from Berwick to Kelso, have determined on reporting to Parliament in favour of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, with Branch to Kelso; and against the Northumberland Railway, with Branch from Berwick to Kelso; and the Board having had under consideration the following schemes for extending railway communication in the districts of Norfolk and Suffolk, viz.:—The Bury and Ipswich Railway; the Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth; the Diss and Colchester; the Direct East Dereham and Norwich; the Diss and Colchester—Bedham and Duddon Branches; the Eastern Counties—Colchester and Bury Extension; the Ipswich and Norwich Extension; the Lynn and Ely; the Lynn and East Dereham the London and Norwich Direct; the Norwich and Brandon—Diss and Dereham Branches; the Wells and Thetford, have decided on reporting to Parliament in favour of the Bury and Ipswich; Ipswich and Norwich Extension; Lynn and Ely; against the Diss and Colchester; Eastern Counties; Colchester and Bury Extension; London and Norwich direct; Norwich and Brandon—Diss Branch; Wells and Thetford; and recommending the postponement, until a future period, of the Direct East Dereham and Norwich; Norwich and Brandon—Dereham Branch; Lynn and East Dereham; Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth; Diss and Colchester—Redham and Loddon Branches. And the Board having had under consideration the following schemes for extending railway communication to the north and north-west of Ireland, viz.:—The Belfast and Ballymena Railway; the Dublin and Belfast Junction, with Branch to Drogheda and Kells; the Dublin and Drogheda—Howth Branch; the Dundalk and Enniskillen; the Great North Western (Irish); the Northern Railway, inland line (Armagh to Dublin); the Newry and Enniskillen; the Ulster Railway—Extension from Portadown to Armagh, have determined on reporting to Parliament in favour of Belfast and Ballymena; Dublin and Belfast Junction, with Branch to Drogheda and Kells; Dublin and Drogheda—Howth Branch; Ulster Extension—Portadown to Armagh. And of the Dundalk and Enniskillen (with the exception of the portion of the line between Newry and Armagh); subject to equitable arrangements for the construction and joint use of the line between Enniskillen and Clones, common to the two schemes. And also for improving the railway communication by the Belfast Junction line to Newry, and for securing due facilities to the Newry traffic. And against the Great North-Western (Irish); Northern Railway, inland line (Armagh to Dublin).

DALHOUSIE.

C. W. PASLEY.

D. O'BRIEN.

G. R. PORTER.

S. LAING.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday; all the Ministers in town were present. Previous to the Council Sir James Graham, the Earl of Aberdeen, and several of the Ministers had interviews with Sir Robert Peel, at the right hon. bart.'s residence in Whitehall Gardens.

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.—We are happy to state that the venerable Earl of Mornington is considered so much better that his medical attendants do not consider any surgical operation necessary. The latest answer to inquiries in Grosvenor-square, was, that his lordship was much better.

LEGAL CHANGES.—We have reason to believe that the elevation of Mr. Platt to the bench in the room of Mr. Baron Gurney has been decided upon, but the appointment will not take place immediately. Mr. Horace Twiss is, we understand, to be the new Commissioner of Bankrupts; and Mr. Sergeant Atherley, it is said, will succeed Mr. Twiss as Vice Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

THE FURTHER USE OF THE SURPLICE FORBIDDEN BY THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—In consequence of the outrage which was attempted upon the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, last Sunday afternoon, when he was followed by a mob of more than 6000 persons, a requisition, signed by the principal householders of the city of Exeter, was sent to the Mayor on Tuesday last, requesting him to write to the Bishop of Exeter, suggesting the propriety of his interference with the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, and several others of the clergy in the diocese of Exeter who still persist in the use of the surplice. The Mayor accordingly wrote to the Bishop upon the subject, and has received an answer from the right rev. prelate, promising immediately to write to the respective clergymen mentioned, and forbid the future use of the surplice in the pulpit.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, Jan. 24th.—(From our own Correspondent.)—At a congregation just held, the following degrees were conferred:—Honorary M.A.: The Hon. J. Gifford, Emmanuel College; The Hon. W. Cecil Spring Rice, Trinity College; B.A.: Henry Newport, Pembroke College; John Taylor, St. John's College.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST CORNWALL.—The elevation of Lord Eliot having caused a vacancy in the representation of East Cornwall, there is already some stir among the electors. Mr. Carew, it is said, will offer himself in the Conservative interest. Mr. Robartes, son of Lady Agar, is mentioned as the Whig candidate. The new writ cannot be issued till the meeting of Parliament.

FRENCH PLAYS.—The season of French plays will be commenced on Monday evening by the engagements of Mons. Lafant, of the Theatre des Variétés, and Mdlle. Nathalie, of the Theatre du Gymnase.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD UPON THE EXCISE BY MESSRS. SMITH.—The Commissioners of Excise have been summoned to attend at Worship-street Police-office for having taken up the pavement near Messrs. Smith's distillery, in search of concealed pipes, without having previously obtained permission from the Commissioners of Pavement. The parties appeared by their solicitors yesterday, but the affair was postponed till the case is decided in the Court of Exchequer.

THE TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The case of John Davis, an insolvent, which involved a question concerning the liability of directors of public companies to the Bankrupt laws, was decided yesterday in the Court of Bankruptcy. The insolvent appeared to obtain his final order, he having on several previous occasions been before the Court, when it appeared that he was a Director of the Talacre Coal and Iron Company, which was stated to be in debt to the amount of £30,000, and in which it was alleged he held a large amount of paid up shares, exclusive of others which he held in the West Cork Mining Company, the St. George Harbour Company, and in several other speculations. After hearing evidence for and against the insolvent, Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque said the evidence proved that the Company was a trading Company; the insolvent was evidently a member of it—and in so far being a trader, his petition must be dismissed.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—TRIUMPH OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY ON THE ADDRESS.

The preparatory debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies terminated on Thursday by the adoption of the first paragraph, relating to Morocco. M. de Carne attacked the policy pursued by Ministers in regard to this question, and proposed an amendment to this effect:—

"Our labours ended a few months ago in the midst of complications that cleared and firm conduct might have prevented or terminated in a more satisfactory manner."

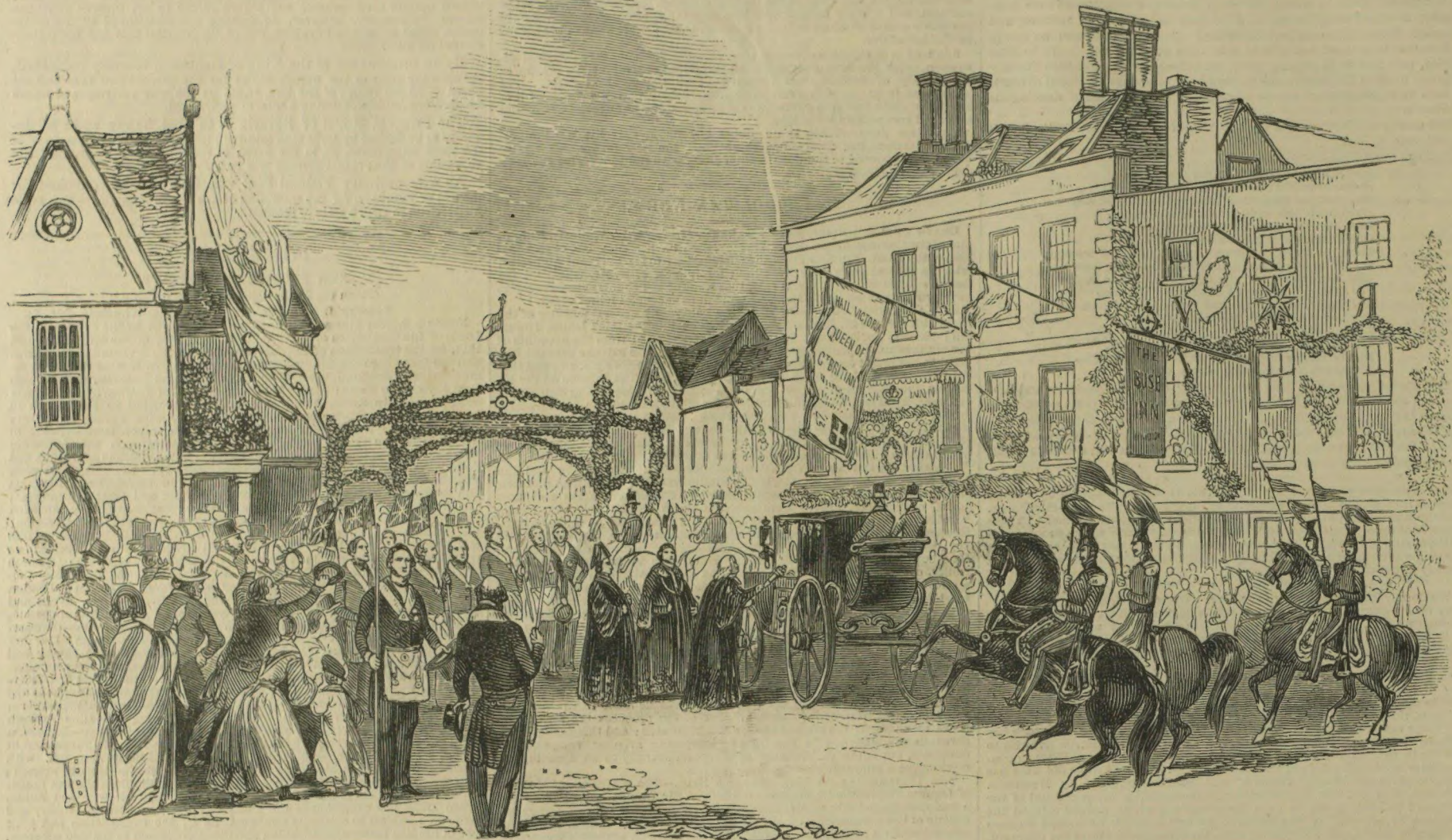
The amendment was supported by Messrs. Cremieux and Billaut, and opposed by M. De Gasparin and the Minister of the Interior, after which, the question was put to the vote, when there appeared—

Against the amendment	225
For it	197
Majority for Ministers	28

This result did not take place till a late hour on Thursday evening, so that the effect it had in Paris is not yet known.

This majority, although perhaps less than may have been expected by the most strenuous supporters of the Government, is, in our opinion, indicative of the triumph of the Ministers over the Coalition party, because, although the division took place only upon one paragraph, it involved the question of the general policy of the Cabinet. In the previous sitting M. Thiers made a fierce attack upon the Government, which was answered by M. Guizot, and the result shows that the Minister for Foreign Affairs was Successful in his defence.

ITALY.—SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.—Letters recently from Rome assert that the Pope is in a most alarming state. His Holiness is upwards of 79 years of age.



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, AT WOKINGHAM.

(Continued from page 53.)

the Barkham-road, leading towards Strathfieldsaye, was another arch, similarly composed, and bearing the inscription "Wellington."

The Town-hall was elegantly ornamented with evergreens, and was surmounted by the Royal standard, and several union-jacks and smaller flags.

At the foot of the Town-hall, opposite to which her Majesty received the address, were erected benches for the accommodation of the several National, British, charity, and other endowed schools of the parish. These benches were filled by about 600 children, all of whom were neatly clad, and who gave a most hearty welcome to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The several benefit societies, bearing their respective flags, and adorned with colours, paraded the town with their bands playing various loyal and constitutional airs in honour of her Majesty.

Her Majesty, on her entrance into the town, was received by the members of the Wokingham Royal Agricultural Society on horseback, and the various benefit societies (with the exception of the Odd Fellows, who were stationed in the market-place), the bands playing "God save the Queen."

The Market-place, in particular, was a scene of great gaiety. The Royal carriages stopped for a few moments while the address was presented by the Recorder, Mr. Jeremy, who, in presenting it, said:—

"May it please your Majesty,—We beg to present to your Majesty this loyal and dutiful address of the aldermen, recorder, burgesses, clergy, and inhabitants of this ancient town and borough of Wokingham, within the precincts of the Royal Forest of Windsor, and to convey the expression of our heartfelt pleasure and gratitude for your Majesty's gracious act of condescension, in permitting us to offer it in your august presence. There is no place in your Majesty's dominions where your Majesty and your illustrious Consort can receive a sincerer homage or more cordial welcome. Our chief magistrate tenders to your Majesty this mace, the insignia of our corporate

authority, held under the charter granted by your Majesty's most illustrious predecessor of glorious memory, Queen Elizabeth; and now, after the lapse of nearly 300 years, in laying it at the feet of your Majesty, her beloved and illustrious successor, we trust we may say that it has never been tarnished or dishonoured by any abuse of the power it represents."

The address, which was handed, by command, to the Earl of Jersey, was as follows:

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"Most Gracious Sovereign.—We, the aldermen, recorder, burgesses, clergy, and inhabitants of the town of Wokingham, in the counties of Berks and Wilts, incorporated by the charter of your Majesty's Royal predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, avail ourselves of the permission so graciously accorded to approach your Majesty with an address expressive of our sincere and loyal attachment to your Majesty's person and to the throne.

"We thank your Majesty with the deepest feelings of respect for the high honour this day conferred on this town and neighbourhood by your Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and we hail the memorable event of your Majesty's visit to Strathfieldsaye with those emotions of gratification and delight which any token of your Majesty's Royal regard to its illustrious possessor must naturally inspire in the hearts of his fellow-subjects.

"Your Majesty's known solicitude for the welfare of all classes of your Majesty's subjects emboldens us to take this occasion to offer our humble thanks to your Majesty on behalf of the agricultural society established at this place, on which your Majesty and his Royal Highness continue to bestow your Royal patronage and support.

"In conclusion, we beg to tender to your Majesty the expression of our fervent aspirations for every blessing that may conduce to the happiness of your Majesty and your Royal Consort; and that your Majesty may long

live to witness the continuance of that prosperity and contentment of which your Majesty's happy reign has hitherto afforded such unexampled proofs.

"Signed on behalf of the meeting,

"THOMAS CREAKER, Alderman."

Her Majesty replied to Mr. Jeremy, "I am very glad to receive it." Her Majesty smiled repeatedly during the ceremonial. The Engraving at page 56 shows this interesting scene.

The Alderman then presented the mace, which her Majesty touched, and then returned to Mr. Creaker, with a gracious bow.

Among the gentry who accompanied the Corporation were Mr. R. Palmer, M.P.; Mr. J. L. Gower, Mr. James Hayward, Mr. Edmund Currie, the Rev. Mr. Cameron, Major Court, the Rev. Horace Roberts, Mr. Henry St. John, and the committee who had the management of the preparations.

Immediately after the Queen passed, all the charity children sang "God save the Queen."

The "capital burgesses" present were Mr. Horne, Mr. J. R. Wheeler, Mr. Heelas, Mr. J. L. Roberts, Mr. Quinterry, and Mr. Towse. Mr. Trickey, the Town Clerk, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, were also among the authorities there. The Rev. Mr. Morris was prevented attending by official duty elsewhere.

Considering the comparative smallness of the town, the reception given to her Majesty at Wokingham, reflected great credit on the loyalty and liberality of the inhabitants. Almost every house bore decorations; the windows and streets were crowded; and the shouts with which the Queen was received were loud, long, and unanimous. The Market-place was densely crowded.

The windows of the houses were thrown open in the line of the procession, and handkerchiefs, scarfs, &c., waved in all directions as a greeting to the Royal travellers. Devices of all descriptions adorned the fronts of the houses. That of Mr. Gotelee, of the stamp-office, bore the following



CHANGING THE ESCORT AT ARBORFIELD.

inscriptions beneath the Royal arms—"Welcome, Victoria, the People's Pride;"—"Agriculture and Commerce;"—"The Liberty of the Press;"—"Victoria and Albert, may they ever Merit the Esteem of Every Honest Heart."

Loyalty was everywhere apparent, and if it occasionally displayed itself in characters calculated to raise a smile, or even a broad laugh, it was only alty nevertheless—

As sun shine broken in a rill,
Though turned astray, is sunshine still."

Immediately after the presentation of the address, her Majesty pursued her route to Strathfieldsaye, followed, as at her entrance into the town, by the hearty cheers of the inhabitants.

Wokingham continued in a state of great though pleasurable excitement for a long time after her Majesty's departure. Bands paraded the town, and every countenance gave ample testimony that the 20th of January was conceived to be a great day for Wokingham. The Royal party proceeded through the town at a slow pace till they passed under the arch inscribed "Wellington," after which they proceeded more rapidly towards Strathfieldsaye.

At Barkham there was a triumphal arch, decorated and hung with flags. Here the people cheered her Majesty vociferously.

At Arborfield there was a triumphal arch, ornamented with flags, opposite the Bull (Mr. Wortley's). Here her Majesty changed horses; and was received by a large concourse of people in the most enthusiastic manner.

At a distance of about four miles further on, at Swallowfield, her Majesty's escort was again changed. A party of the Hants Yeomanry, commanded by Colonel the Right Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre (Speaker of the House of Commons), became the escort of her Majesty on to Strathfieldsaye, which is about four miles distant. (See the Engraving at page 56.)

The road in the immediate neighbourhood of Strathfieldsaye was sprinkled plentifully with spectators, many in vehicles, and still more on foot. There were also many horsemen, some of them tenants of the Duke, and as the different bodies closed in, following the Royal carriages, they presented an imposing appearance.

THE ARRIVAL AT STRATHFIELDSAYE.

As the *cortège* approached Swallowfield, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Douro, Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Compton, M.P., and Colonel C. S. Lefevre, advanced a few hundred yards in advance of the yeomanry, and rode up to her Majesty's carriage. The Duke of Wellington took off his hat and bowed to her Majesty, who cordially returned the salutation; after which his grace and the gentlemen with him rode to the front of the Royal *cortège*, which immediately renewed its progress to Strathfieldsaye. At a quarter to five, the signal gun was fired, which announced her Majesty's arrival on his grace's domain, and immediately afterwards the Royal standard was hoisted on the mansion. At each of the gates in the park, a neat marquee with a flag on the top was erected. At one of these marquees, near the house, 150 charity children, belonging to two schools on the estate, were assembled by



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON MEETING THE QUEEN.

the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wellesley, the rector of Strathfieldsaye, his grace's nephew. The band of the Hants Yeomanry struck up "God save the Queen," immediately on her Majesty's arrival. The Royal *cortège* drove up to the door a few minutes before five, when the Duke of Wellington alighting from his horse, and throwing his riding wrapper to a servant, opened the carriage door, received her Majesty and her Royal Consort, and immediately ushered them into the mansion. At the same moment, the Royal escort, which had formed in capital style, and a body of his Grace's tenantry, who had voluntarily and unknown to his Grace

followed from Swallowfield, gave her Majesty three most enthusiastic cheers, and then separated.

The meeting of Her Majesty and the Duke is engraved at page 57.

The dinner-party on Monday consisted of the following:—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Earl of Jersey, Sir R. and Lady Peel, Lord Ashburton, Lady Ashburton, and the Hon. Miss Baring, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Assheton Smith, Mr. Compton, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Pierrepont, the Marquis of Douro, the Marchioness of Douro, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lady Charles Wellesley, Miss Murray, Mr. Anson, and Colonel Bouverie, the Right Hon. C. S. Lefevre and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Portal, Mrs. B. Baring, and the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley.

In the evening the Royal party was also joined by Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Captain and Mrs. Brown, Miss Walmisley, and Dr., Mrs., and Miss Keate.

The weather was remarkably fine for the period of the year. In the morning, there was every appearance of a wet and boisterous day. The clouds lowered, the rain fell in frequent showers, and the wind blew in repeated gusts. But her Majesty had scarcely passed Ascot Heath when it began to clear up—the sky was of a brilliant blue, and the sun shone brightly. This rendered the scene at Bracknell and Wokingham addition ally interesting. By the time the Royal party approached the termination of their journey evening drew on; yet such was the fineness of the weather, that at Arborfield there was a magnificent sunset—more like the decline of an autumnal day than what could be expected at this unfavourable season. The moon shone brightly. There had not been so fine a day for many weeks past.

Strathfieldsaye is rather an "out-of-the-way" place, situated about six miles and a half to the north-west of the Winchester station of the South Western Railway, and about the same distance to the north-east of Basingstoke station. The town of Silchester (where there are some very perfect remains of a Roman station) is about three miles and a half from it to the east. Strathfieldsaye is distant about nine or ten miles from the Reading station of the Great Western Railway.

Her Majesty and the Prince were stirring early on Tuesday, and immediately after breakfast, in company with their noble host, enjoyed a promenade upon the lawn in front of the mansion.

At half-past ten, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Jersey, Sir Robert Peel, and Colonel Bouverie, left the mansion on horseback, and proceeded to the Lower Pattom Wood, one of the noble Duke's game covers, about a mile from the house. On reaching the cover, the party were joined by the Marquis of Douro, the Right Hon. the Speaker, Captain Brown, and Mr. Anson.

The party were absent about three hours, during which time three hundred and three shots were fired, and the following game bagged:—Hares, 46; pheasants, 68; rabbits, 14; woodcocks, 3—total, 131 head. The Prince



STRATHFIELDSAYE, THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

had three guns; and, of course, killed more than any other of the party. The Duke of Wellington, however, made two or three remarkable shots, and killed several head of game.

At three o'clock, the carriages were ordered for a drive, and the Royal party proceeded to Bramshill, the residence of Sir John Cope, an ancient mansion, about six miles distant from hence.

Her Majesty rode in her own pony phaeton, which was driven by Prince Albert, and preceded by two outriders in scarlet liveries.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, and Mrs. Assheton Smith accompanied the Royal party in two other carriages.

Lord Charles Wellesley and Colonel Bouverie were in attendance on horseback. On reaching the mansion, Sir John Cope was unfortunately absent from home on a shooting excursion. An old housekeeper, however, acted as cicerone in conducting the Royal party through the house, which contains much that is curious, and appeared very much to interest her Majesty.

Sir John Cope returned home just as her Majesty was leaving Bramshill, and Lord Charles Wellesley expressed to the hon. baronet the gratification her Majesty had experienced.

The Royal party reached Strathfieldsaye on their return shortly before five o'clock.

STRATHFIELDSAYE, WEDNESDAY.

Last night, besides the guests who are in the house, the dinner party included three of the officers of the Hants Yeomanry. In the evening there were in addition, Captain and Mrs. Brown, Miss Walsley, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Anderton; Sir Henry and Lady Russell, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Beauchamp.

Her Majesty and the Prince retired at eleven o'clock.

This morning they rose at seven, and breakfasted (alone) at eight, but they did not take their usual walk, owing to the dampness of the weather.

Just opposite one of the fronts of Strathfieldsaye-house, and forming a part of the range of building principally appropriated to the stables, is a spacious tennis court, roofed over. Here her Majesty and the Prince proceeded after breakfast, the Prince amusing himself by trying the sport peculiar to the place.

The Prince then went out shooting, accompanied by Lord Charles Wellesley, the Duke of Bedford, Captain Brown, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. Anson. The party proceeded first to Copse-wood, and afterwards to the pheasantry, past the back of the church. There were altogether 158 shots fired. The number killed was 71 head, of which 39 were pheasants, 25 hares, and 7 rabbits. The Prince shot 23 pheasants, 12 hares, and 6 rabbits. The party returned to the mansion at one o'clock, and lunched at two. In the afternoon her Majesty, the Prince, and the chief guests, went again to the tennis-court, where a match was played, in presence of her Majesty, by Lord Chas. Wellesley and Mr. Phillips, of the Strathfieldsaye tennis-court at Hampton Court Palace.

Bramshill, the seat of Sir John Cope, which her Majesty visited on Tuesday, is situated about six miles from Strathfieldsaye, and is a favourite place of resort with the Duke of Wellington and his Grace's visitors. It is one of the finest existing specimens of an ancient English mansion, as its proprietor is well known to be of the fine old English gentleman. It is beautifully situated on a slight eminence, commanding an interesting though not extensive prospect. It is constructed chiefly of brick, with stone dressings, and is surrounded with broad and extensive terraces of the same materials. The style is a mixture of the Italian and Elizabethan architecture. The present edifice is but the central portion of the building as originally designed, but has wings on each side of the entrance. This central portion is built wholly of stone, and is profusely decorated.

The house, it appears, was designed for Prince Henry, the son of James I., whose coronet (which particularly attracted the Queen's notice) is at the top of the entrance to the building. The original plan embraced a much larger area, and, more important design, of which the present building is only a portion. Still enough remains to render it one of the most interesting objects of the kind in the country. As it at present stands, the centre portion is built of stone, the ornaments of mixed Grecian and Gothic; the whole carried up by successive stages of pilasters, with rich compartments, and surmounted by a pediment. The wings and the rest of the building are of red brick, the windows faced with stone. The porch is an odd mixture of different orders; in fact, the whole building is a singularly well-preserved specimen of the style into which the national taste fell when, in the reign of James I., Italian ornaments were ingrafted upon the old massive cumulative architecture of the previous reign.

The interior is still more interesting. You enter a fine old hall, floored and wainscoted with polished oak, with fretted ceiling and grotesque mouldings, the walls being hung with portraits of the high-born dames and cavaliers, whom Lely and Kneller, no less than Clarendon and later historians or chroniclers, have made immortal. Among them are the portraits of many ancestors of the proprietor, and a more modern painting, representing "A Meet" at Bramshill, in which are grouped portraits of the worthy baronet and his chief friends, in hunting costume, with their favourite huntsmen and hunters. Ascending the ample staircase, the walls of which are hung with paintings, chiefly of a later age, you enter a fine suite of rooms, in which the ancient characters are so well preserved that the visitor, finding himself amongst its relics, is readily transported in imagination back to the 16th century. The walls of the chief drawing-room are hung with tapestry of the age when the needle or the loom ministered to art scarcely less efficiently than the pencil. The subject is from Roman story, and commemorates that period of the Latin war, when the Romans, quailing before their enemies, Decius dedicated himself to the celestial and infernal gods, and threw away his life for the preservation of Rome.

The couches are of ancient form, curiously and elaborately carved, and covered with embroidery, the colours of which remain as vivid as when they were first blended by the fingers of fair damsels, two centuries ago. The next room is the library, similarly furnished, save that the walls are hidden by a fine collection of books, folios and quartos, in tarnished yet still splendid bindings, worthy receptacles of classic as well as old English and foreign literature. Nor should the large and hospitable fire-places of these apartments, with their lofty marble chimney-pieces, remain unnoticed, in which the yule log often burnt so cheerily and spread its warmth and light to the remotest corners. But we pass on to the gallery, hung with ancient paintings and engravings, in which we may trace the progress of art from its infancy to its perfection, and with huge masses, on whose blank expanse we search with as much difficulty as we now do in modern ones amongst the crowded buildings and streets by which they are well-nigh hidden, for the ancient halls and palaces of London. Here, moreover, are quaint effigies of ancient members of the family, high in rank and office under Elizabeth or James. There are also lofty windows with their deep recesses, commanding extensive prospects, and standing in them strange old cabinets with mysterious compartments.

The Duke of Wellington showed his own admiration of the place by so early bringing her Majesty to see it. He was not disappointed in his expectation that it would afford her the utmost pleasure. She took great interest in the many relics of antiquity—more particularly in those of the time of her great predecessor Elizabeth—which the mansion contains. Sir John Cope, the proprietor, was absent at the time of her Majesty's visit, greatly, no doubt, to his annoyance. He had gone out shooting, under the impression that her Majesty would not come till the next day, or that if her visit was earlier, he would receive notice from the Duke.

Sir John passed the Royal party as they returned, on his shooting pony.

"THE DUKE" AT STRATHFIELDSAYE.

We subjoin a cleverly-written sketch of Strathfieldsaye and its broad lands, which appeared in the *John Bull*, just three years since:—

There are two country houses—if by the term country house an armed fortress may be fitly described—to which, so soon as business, rather than the conventional usages of the world, set him free, the Duke of Wellington is in the habit of retiring, that he may relax both mind and body, and enjoy, as he heartily does, the society of his most intimate friends. One of these is the mansion of Strathfieldsaye, in Hants—the other, Walmer Castle, in Kent; the former belonging to the title, and as such hereditary in the family of Wellesley; the other being the official residence of Arthur, first Duke of Wellington, so long as he shall fill the situation, and discharge the duties of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. To Walmer Castle a certain degree of interest would attach, let its individual occupant be whom he might, because there are many historical associations connected with it. But Strathfieldsaye, though a fine place enough, would scarce attract much of the traveller's notice, were he not informed that it was the seat of the most illustrious man of his age. Let us, therefore, give of the real Ducal residence a hasty sketch, which will be the more easily done in that features either marked or characteristic it happens to be peculiarly wanting.

Strathfieldsaye—originally the seat of the Earls Rivers—is situated upon one of the edges of the county of Berks; being distant from Reading about eight or ten miles, and from London not more than fifty. Your readiest means of access to it is by the South Western or Southampton Railroad, which you may quit at Farnborough Station; and as all sorts of conveyances are to be had there in abundance, a drive of an hour or an hour and a-half, will carry you to the park paling, and by and by to one of the gates. Not much can be said of the fertility of the country in the heart of which Strathfieldsaye is planted. On the London side, at least, there are many miles of waste, over which the heath waves in luxuriant crops, and multitudes of firs—most of them self-grown—are scattered; while the hamlets and detached cottages which, at wide intervals, break in upon the dreary scene, are precisely such as one would expect to see in a district imperfectly settled. Still, there are patches here and there of very pretty scenery too. You may fancy yourself travelling through a forest, from amid the openings in which you obtain glimpses of various well-wooded hills, almost all of them surmounted or adorned along the side by a gentleman's seat; for besides the hospitable hall of Sir John Cope, and the residence of the good-humoured Speaker, there are several country houses gathered within what is considered a visitable distance of Strathfieldsaye; and most of these standing in situations at once elevated and conspicuous, the general effect is in some measure to counteract the impression which the more sterile nature of the land immediately about you may have made.

Everything in and around the family seat of the house of the Duke is

unpretending in the extreme. You enter a park of not much more than moderate extent by a common wooden gate, beside which stands a lodge absolutely unadorned; it is neither more nor less than a cottage, of which the walls are made of brick, while the roof is covered over with thatch, not of yesterday's fabrication. A long sweep of avenue is now before you, the view on either side of which exhibits no particular point of attraction such as might compel you to stop short for the purpose of admiring it. The grounds have indeed a few slopes or falls, the most extensive of which ends in a sort of valley, through which runs the river Loddon, passing close in its onward progress to the mansion. The timber, too, is abundant, yet it is nowise conspicuous for its bulk. There are groves, thickets, and plantations, of course; while inside the paling you find the ordinary garnishment of gnarled oaks and antique thorns. But no lover of the picturesque and beautiful would ever think of quoting Strathfieldsaye as justifying him in the preference which, as a general rule, he is bound to give to the seats of the English aristocracy above those of all other aristocracies.

Along this road you drive, and, by and by, in the remote distance, the house of the hero of a hundred battles becomes faintly visible. It lies very low—quite, or almost quite, upon a level with the river; indeed, the stream is separated from the drawing-room windows only by a narrow slip of lawn and shrubbery. A clump of tall trees—if we mistake not—of the birch and ash kind, screens, and in some sort embowers it, on the flank; and the consequence is that, never having obtained a very accurate survey, your view becomes more obscure in proportion as you approach.

The mansion-house lying on the other side of the river, you cross a bridge, at the farther extremity of which the boughs of the beech grove overshadow you. Through that you pass rapidly, when a turn to the left brings you upon the commencement of the drive, which terminates in a broad gravel plat. You are now in front of the house. Look about you, and see what is there. The house itself, built in the reign of Queen Anne, partakes, both in its architecture and general arrangements, of the spirit of the age that produced it. Long, and low, with very tall chimneys, its whitened walls and grey slate roof, lack the dignity of the Elizabethan era, without putting on the air of spruceness mixed with comfort which characterises the generality of more modern edifices. It presents two rows of windows, which stretch, at measured distances, all along its front. The hall-door, graced on either side by pillars, and covered by a flat roof of trifling breadth, occupies the centre of the pile; and there are little wings, which differ only from the main body of the edifice in being by one story lower. But it is not from the somewhat unattractive form of the mansion that you are enabled at a glance to fix the date of its construction. Facing the entrance, and separated from it only by a road, which measures perhaps one hundred or a hundred and twenty feet in breadth, are the stables, which, with the grooms' apartments, the kennel, tennis-court, and one or two out-buildings besides, make up a sort of village, or rather street, of themselves. All this is completely in the French taste of the day, when Marlborough was running a career, the glory of which the Duke has since surpassed. You feel at once that the place ought to be inhabited by the contemporaries of Harley and Dean Swift.

When you have passed the threshold you enter upon a hall—oblong and somewhat low in the roof—which is paved with flat freestone, and warmed by a fire which burns cheerily in an old-fashioned English grate. The hall is well closed in; but the further door being opened, you find yourself in a narrow passage, which runs the entire length of the mansion, and gives the means of ingress to the suite of public rooms which occupy the basement story. These consist of a drawing-room, library, dining-room, and the Duke's own room, all opening one into the other, and in their general shapes all perfectly agreeing. They are such as one would expect to see hung round with paintings, being somewhat narrow for their length, and otherwise present the appearance of a continuous gallery. The furniture is as plain as can at all agree with perfect elegance. Not a single work of art adorns the apartments, except, indeed, that the dining room, besides being traversed by pillars, has its walls covered over with very curious engravings. But neither the painter nor the sculptor has been employed to adorn an edifice on which it is easy to perceive that the owner has never cared to bestow too much attention. Everything, therefore, about it is good, and substantial, and comfortable of its kind; but you look in vain for the splendour which greets you, at every step, in Blenheim; you are still in the dwelling of the Rivers, not in the palace of a Wellington.

The library, which is an excellent room, contains a tolerably extensive collection of books. They are chiefly modern, as may be supposed, and not a few consist of copies of works which the authors, the natives of every country in Europe, have felt themselves honoured by being permitted to present to the most illustrious of living men.

To the sleeping apartments the same description applies, by which we have endeavoured to bring into the reader's mind some idea of the living rooms. They are all good—some being in point of size large, and others less—and they are everywhere furnished with a becoming regard both to convenience and good taste—but this is all. You enter them from a corridor which runs the whole length of the building, and to which two or three different staircases, none of them ornamental, conduct from the basement story. It may not, perhaps, be out of place to state that the apartment which used to serve as the nursery when the Marquis of Douro and Lord Charles Wellesley were children looks out upon the gravel drive in front of the house, and has its windows down to the floor; two circumstances to which the Duke, when his friends get him upon topics purely domestic, has been known thus to allude:—It seems that, returning home one day from hunting, his Grace saw the two boys thrust themselves so far over the window to greet him that even he felt nervous for the issue. He did not, however, say one word which might have either startled or agitated them, but dismounted, walked in, and sat down in his chair. "Well," was his remark, when the nurse brought the boys down, "I never knew, before to-day, why the nursery was placed there. But I see now that you have chosen the room from which the boys may most conveniently break their necks, if they be so inclined."

The grounds about Strathfieldsaye are neat, and the walk upon the lawn, which interposes between the house and the river, is very pretty. So is the tortuous path which leads through the shrubbery; but here, as well as elsewhere, there is a total absence of all pretension. The same thing may be said of the stables and coach-houses; all of which do their duty well, though they are all barren of ornament. The tennis-court, also, though an excellent one, is as little assuming as need be; and of the gardens no more can be said than that they are well kept, and abundantly productive.

It is, however, characteristic of the high-minded owner of the soil, that within a few minutes' walk of the house stands the Parish Church, a neat and simple edifice, which was repaired, within these fifteen years by the Duke; and fitted up, both within and without, with equal taste and modesty. Neither has his Grace been unmindful of the wants of the incumbent. We rather think that the parsonage-house, which is not more than fifteen years old, was rebuilt in like manner entirely at the Duke's expense; but, however this may be, we know that long before the passing of the Tithe Commutation Bill his Grace provided that in this parish no grievance of tithe should be felt. Owning all the property, he paid out of his own pocket an ample stipend to the incumbent, and thus left his tenants free to reap the advantages of any improvements in agriculture which they might introduce.

At Strathfieldsaye the Duke of Wellington is not able entirely to divest himself of his public character. As Lord-Lieutenant of the county he is open to the innumerable claims upon his time of county business, and he makes a point of being at home to entertain the Judges, as often as they pass on the circuit towards his neighbourhood. It is here, too, more than at Walmer Castle, that he receives the visits which Royalty occasionally pays him. Here he entertained in other times, George IV. Here King William and Queen Adelaide have spent some pleasant days. When such matters do not interfere with his purely domestic arrangements, the habits of the noble duke at Strathfieldsaye are quiet, unostentatious, and philosophic. He breakfasts with his company at ten, retires to his own room afterwards, devotes several hours to his endless correspondence, except on hunting days, and goes out either to ride or to walk about two. Seven is his dinner hour, and often after tea he forms one at a quiet rubber of whist, where the stakes played for never exceed five-shilling points.

The estate of Strathfieldsaye was purchased for the preserver of his country, out of a sum of money voted to him by Parliament, in 1815. We do not exactly know to what its yearly value may amount; but there is a fact connected with it, which deserves to be put upon record, and we therefore state it. Not one shilling of the rental has the Duke of Wellington ever expended, except upon the improvement of the property. He neither lays by so much a year in the Funds, nor does he consider himself entitled to devote the money derived from it to his own uses. "I am a rich man," is his argument, "which the next Duke of Wellington will not be. I am, therefore, determined that he shall receive his patrimony in the very best order; and if he cannot keep it so, the fault will not be mine." The consequence is, that go where you may, whether far or near, you will nowhere see a body of tenantry better lodged, better provided with offices, better supplied with all manner of conveniences for the prosecution of their calling, than those which call the Duke of Wellington their landlord. And though the land be not, perhaps, the best that England can produce, it is everywhere in the highest state of cultivation of which it is susceptible. As a matter of course, the Duke's tenants are exceedingly well pleased with their lot; indeed, a more popular man than he, among all classes of his neighbours, it would be hard to find.

Strathfieldsaye used to be famous for the quantities of game in its preserves. Lately, the game has been somewhat neglected, and the consequence is, that the shooting is not now what we remember it. But you may still get a capital day's amusement, if you do not mind walking for it; and no true sportsman grudges a little strain upon his limbs. There are, besides, hounds in the neighbourhood, to which his Grace subscribes, and of which he used to be a determined follower. He still rides out with them occasionally, and is never seen without winning from high and low marks of the most affectionate reverence.

Another description of this very interesting locality appears in that very pleasantly-written volume, "The Environs of Reading," which, as it contains several points not mentioned in the first-named sketch, we shall quote:—

At a short distance from the Tweeddale Tile Works, is a neat detached villa residence, with farm-yard attached, occupied by Mr. Abel Easton, steward to his Grace the Duke of Wellington. By crossing the little green in front of the house, we find ourselves in a woody lane, and after passing

onwards a short distance reach one of the lodges to the Duke's park, at the commencement of the noble avenue of elms. This is the principal approach to the mansion, and one more magnificent in every point of view was never formed by the hand of man. (See the large Engraving, at page 57.) A talented writer has remarked—"It is difficult to imagine anything which more completely realises the poetic fancy that the pillars and arches of a Gothic cathedral were borrowed from the interlacing of the branches of trees, planted at stated intervals, than this avenue, in which nature has so completely succeeded in outwitting her handmaiden, Art, that not a single trunk—hardly even a bough or a twig—appears to mar the grand regularity of the design as a piece of perspective. No cathedral aisle was ever more perfect; and the effect under every variety of aspect—the magical light and shadow of the cold white moonshine—the cool green light of a cloudy day—and the glancing sunbeams which pierce through the leafy umbrage in the bright summer noon, are such as no words can convey. Separately considered, each tree is a model of stately growth—and they are just at perfection; probably about one hundred and thirty years old. There is scarcely perhaps in the kingdom such another avenue." We are now in front of the house, and a beautiful prospect it affords, standing in the midst of a finely-wooded park, with the picturesque Loddon slowly winding its gentle waters through the very heart of it.

There is nothing particularly striking in the external appearance of the mansion—nothing that indicates the fame of its occupier. Its internal arrangements, however, are of a different character, and show that everything has been done that could contribute to the convenience and comfort of its inmates.

After passing through the entrance-hall, which contains several good pictures—two of them, at either end, amongst the grandest conceptions of Fuseli—we may wander through the handsome dining, drawing, and bedrooms, &c. of the ground-floor—the only part of the house which is generally shown to strangers. There is one thing which the least observing will not fail to remark as highly characteristic of the noble owner—it is the extreme neatness, order, and unostentatious attention to comfort that reign throughout the whole. Another peculiarity, attributable, it is said, to the taste of the late Lord Rivers, is remarked in several of the apartments: the walls are decorated—we might say papered—with engravings, most of them specimens of British talent. There are also several splendid pictures, particularly a series of portraits of the Spanish monarchs, very finely executed—and a noble portrait of the late Duke of York, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

To the south of the house is the conservatory, which contains many fine exotics, and forms a delightful promenade in unfavourable weather. The perfume of the orange trees, which grow here in profusion, adds not a little to the many other charms of the place. Adjoining the back of the conservatory are the private apartments of the noble owner. They are of the simplest description, and communicate with the neighbouring church by a private footpath.

In the gardens, which lie at the back of the mansion, are the finest pineries and forcing-houses anywhere to be seen, the whole being heated by hot-water pipes. Here are grown all the garden produce and horticultural delicacies required by his Grace's establishments.

Near the south corner of the gardens is shown the paddock, which none can view without feelings of interest. It was long the resting-place of the celebrated charger Copenhagen, that bore the duke through the whole of the eventful day when the destinies of the world were decided on the field of Waterloo. Besides containing a noble cluster of elms in the centre, it is sheltered on every side; indeed, nothing appears to have been neglected to make the generous animal comfortable. At the corner of the paddock, adjoining the gardens, is a small summer-house with a little wicket, to which he was accustomed every day to direct his steps in order to receive his allowance of bread from the hands of the late duchess. It was a beautiful feeling that induced this noble lady thus to cherish the gallant steed that had borne her lord through so many perils. A small circular railing encloses the spot in which he was interred with military honours—old age having at last prostrated his victim after he had escaped the shot and shells of a hundred fights.

Adjoining the paddock is a tennis court, formerly a riding school, but appropriated to its present use by the duke, who is an ardent admirer of this healthy pastime.

A stable adjoining the tennis court contains some fine specimens of the Brahmin kine, which were presented to his Grace by the late Earl Powis.

The pleasure grounds lie northward of the house, and are certainly extremely beautiful. They are tastefully laid out, and abound with specimens of the rarer evergreens. Among others are several cedars of Lebanon, upwards of one hundred and eight feet high, a fine variety of the red or pencil cedar, several superb tulip trees (said to be the finest in England), an immense hemlock spruce, &c.

The rectory of Strathfieldsaye is in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of the Duke of Wellington. The present rector is the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, D.D.

A family of the name of Saye originally possessed the estates of Strathfieldsaye. By an heiress of that family, they were conveyed, in marriage, to Sir Nicholas Dabridgecourt, one of the first Knights of the Garter, who was Sheriff of Hants in the reign of Richard II. In this family it remained until the reign of Charles I., when it was purchased by Sir William Pitt, Comptroller of the Household. He made it his residence, and at his death, in 1696, was buried in the parish church. On the demise of the late Lord Rivers, fourth in descent from the above-mentioned Sir William (the peerage was created in 1776), Strathfieldsaye was purchased by government and presented as a tribute of national gratitude to its present illustrious possessor.

There is a pretty rustic iron bridge over the Loddon, not far from the church; after crossing it we enter the fine carriage drive that leads to another entrance-lodge, situated in the little village of Turgis. Near the lodge stands the Wellington Arms, an excellent inn, kept by Mr. Thomas Carter, who served as groom to the Duke from the commencement of the Peninsular campaigns to the close of the war. The extensive and well-ordered stables attached to the house are made available whenever there is a party more numerous than usual at the mansion.

The annexed tribute to his Grace's merits as a landowner, is from a lecture delivered at Southampton, by Professor Buckland, in July last:—

On Thursday last, the Prussian Minister had called the attention of the assembled agriculturists of England to the example of good farming that is set them by the most illustrious of living warriors, the Duke of Wellington, who had turned his glorious sword into a not less glorious ploughshare; and near Strathfieldsaye may now be seen rich fields of barley and turnips on naturally heavy clay lands, which, two or three years ago, were reeking with moisture, and incapable of that rotation of green and grain crops, which all good farming requires. The Duke of Wellington was, year after year, improving his clay lands, first by thorough-draining, which is the indispensable precursor of all other improvements; and, after drainage, spreading large quantities of chalk over the surface of the clay. Not less than one thousand waggon loads of chalk had, during the last year, been brought from the neighbourhood of Basingstoke to that of Strathfieldsaye.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

On Monday evening a very pleasant farce, adapted by Mr. J. M. Morton from a French piece "Peroline, ou une Visite de Noces," was brought out under the English title, "The Corporal's Wedding, or, a Kiss from the Bride." Major Griskin (Mr. Selby), and Sir Felix Marmalade (Mr. Hudson), two *roués*, have laid a bet of one hundred guineas as to which of the two shall get the first kiss from *Nancy Cobb* (Miss Woolgar), the bride of *Corporal Cobb* (Mr. Munyard). The pretty flower-girl—for such has been *Nancy's* avocation—contrives to outwit the two rakes, and not only gains the amount of the wager by her ingenuity, but delivers the "first kiss" to its lawful proprietor, her husband. In an under plot, *Lady Arethusa Griskin* (Mrs. Frank Mathews), figures to the great delight of the audience, and the extreme terror of her unfortunate husband, the Major. This is an outline of the plot of the piece, which was, we heard, intended originally for the Haymarket, but has lost nothing by its change to the Adelphi; for it kept the audience in high good humour throughout, never giving them time to reflect upon its more improbable situations. The incidents reminded us somewhat of a piece called "Intrigue," played some years back at our theatres.

It was excellently played by all parties concerned in its representation. Miss Woolgar's archness and unflinching spirits had their usual effect upon the audience, and Mrs. F. Mathews's performance of the vixenish wife was perfect—it was verjuice personified. We do not remember to have noticed Mr. Munyard before; he is a clever low comedian, reminding us of Ox-berry in his acting; and Messrs. Hudson and Selby were both unexceptionable in the characters of *Sir Felix* and his friend. The farce was entirely successful, and at the fall of the curtain Miss Woolgar and Mr. Munyard appeared, upon being called for to receive the congratulations of the audience. It was announced for repetition by Mr. Selby, without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Buckstone's new three-act drama is to be called "The Green Bushes; or, a Hundred Years ago," and will be produced on Monday. Greenroom report speaks highly of it, as we are informed; but this is an opinion upon which we place very little faith, actors being accustomed to look more to their individual parts than to the piece as a whole. If it is in the style of the old Adelphi dramas of the "Wreck Ashore" school, we trust it will succeed, as we somewhat weary of the endless translations. Since the house opened in October we have had, exclusive of "Mother and Son," which ran only a night or two, the following adaptations:—"Don Cesar de Bazan," from the piece of the same name; "The Fox and Goose," from "Le Panier Fleuri;" "The Mysterious Stranger," from "Le Diable à Paris;" "Sidonia de Molina," from "Le Duc d'Orléans;" and "The Corporal's Wedding," from "Peroline." A thorough English piece will be quite refreshing.

The theatres continue to be doing well, and novelties are underlined in the different bills, which bespeak the activity of the managements in these theatres. The programme of their entertainments has, for the last fortnight or three weeks, remained the same, with the exception of the farce above spoken of, and the drama produced at the Princess' last week. The Pantomimes are on the wave, the Adelphi having given the first notice of disappearance, this evening; and the extravaganzas are going well at the Haymarket, Princess', and Lyceum. In the burlesque of the latter house, we must confess our great favourite is *Valentine's* captive giant. He is the great part in the play: in our opinion he excels in importance all the others. We look upon him metaphysically, rather than popularly: and as we amuse ourselves in tracing the workings of his mind, he has an additional claim upon our interest. There is a humbled pride, a silent melancholy, upon his countenance, that shows how keenly he feels his position. He has been gaily decked, to swell the triumph of the conqueror, in bright red and blue scraps of calico, pinned round his head, but they only increase his sadness. One eye is directed above—the other regards the earth, showing that his feelings partake equally of aspiration and despondency. And after the Princess has even paid him the compliment of calling him "a handsome man," he shows how crushed and broken are his spirits, by bowing dejectedly, and returning, with unaltered expression of countenance, to his place. The rabble laugh at him: but his mien tells, too truly, that he feels all hope is fled. He is a study for every thinking mind, and distracts the attention entirely from the mere verbal ingenuity of the piece. Like the facetious puppet Punch, although we know he is but artificially constructed, yet we cannot divest ourselves altogether of some wild belief in his existence, beyond that of mere *papier maché* and wicker work.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

DEATH OF MR. C. W. BAKER, THE ACTOR.—This well-known performer died on Tuesday morning at the Pavilion Coffee House, near the Olympic Theatre. Mr. Baker was born in 1792, and followed his profession from an early period. He had been in a declining state for some months, and rather dependent upon personal friends than relations.

THE OPERA AT MALTA.—The Malta papers speak in very eulogistic terms of a young English lady, Miss Emma Bingley, who has appeared several times at the theatre there in the "Sonnambula." Miss Bingley's voice is said to be exceedingly melodious, rich, and of great compass. This lady made her *début* on Monday, the 23rd of December. She was exceedingly well received throughout the performance, and at its close the audience called for her, and on her appearance before the curtain, saluted her with three rounds of applause.

At the close of the English performances at the Tuileries, Louis Philippe presented Mr. Mitchell, the director, with a gold snuff-box, set with jewels, and also made a present to Mr. Macready of a beautiful Eastern dagger, richly mounted with jewels. He also gave a gold bracelet to Miss Helen Faucit and Mlle. Plessy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE CHESTER CUP BETTING.

It will not be denied that the ring—the P. R., ropes, stakes, sponges, and other *et cetera*, once upon a time was an item of the national sports of our country—whether for good or evil it is not our promise to canvass, and it must be conceded that the betting-ring—with its stakes also (to say nothing about its sponges) is at the present time a very popular pastime: whether we have lost or gained by the change is another affair. Like every other science, as men become more and more learned in the art and mystery of wagering—they thirsted for a taste of its subtleties, and anon, the arena of the handicap ever offered for their cultivation. Who the sages of that school of Plutus (or Mercury) may be, is a profound secret; all that our public is permitted to know being the result of their *cabala* published occasionally in the Sibylline leaves of the sheet Racing Calendar. A few days ago, the first of these mysteries for the season made its appearance—and with the reader's permission—and the assistance of Diana—upon it we will proceed to make our comments.

In the present year of Olympian grace, the Chester Trades' Cup attains its majority—the first race for the prize so entitled having been run in 1824, and won by the late Sir Thomas Stanley's Doge of Venice. On that occasion, the nominations amounted to sixteen—on the present they are one hundred and twenty-three—which certainly is an improvement numerically. Twenty-one seasons back the Chester Trades' Cup—like the burghers, its godfathers—was a respectable, honest, decent utensil, conducive to good fellowship and good cheer; of latter years, we write with sorrow and shame, as much cannot be said of it. We will let by-gones be by-gones, however, in the hope that our clemency may lead to gratitude, and honest courses. For this sporting handicap there were, at the commencement of the market, two first favourites—namely, Semiseria and Cataract, each at 25 to 1. The former is a five-year old mare—a winner of seven races of account—her weight 7st. 6lbs.; the latter, a five-year old horse—once the pride of Newmarket—his weight 6st. 10lbs. Now these handicaps—the first of them, especially—are very indifferent. Not that we are going to advise that either should be backed, for with such a course, and such a field, as most probably will start, it is almost 25 to 1 against a horse winning that reaches the castle post the last time round—in the rear—unless he could fly. There is not room for six horses to run abreast comfortably from that point to the distance. Winesour, who opened as premier, is now, or was a day or two ago, backed earnestly at 25 to 1. He is 5 years old, and carries 8st. 6lbs.: it's too much for him in the company he will meet. Zanoni is quoted at 30 to 1; he is 5 years old, and carries 6st. 12lbs. Last year he ran first for the Derby, but had the post been a 100 yards farther, he would have been beaten: now this was a bad performance, though it was, no doubt, a terrific race, for Orlando was never good enough to give a year to anything in a race-horse's form. The Era, five years old, 8st. 11lbs., looks well for the takers of 40 to 1—but he can't win with the weight and the distance. Extempore, at the same price, is more to our liking. She is five years old, and has to carry only 7st. 8lbs.; she comes of a rare stock, and if right will be a dangerous customer. The Pride of Kildare has been backed at 45 to 1—a four year old mare, with, certainly, but 6st. 10lbs. to carry. But we don't think her a good investment.

Next to her in the odds we have Sorella, at 50 to 1—at which she is undoubtedly cheap. She was quite the best filly of her year out last season, and one almost certain to train on. She has staid the distance; and, although they have put 7st. 12lb on her, if right on the day, it will take a clipper to beat her. Of Valerian backed (?) they say at the same odds—this was the horse once a favourite for the last Leger; but, as the touts say, "no body never seed him;" so we can't introduce him to the reader. Portrait, at 50 to 1, is another likely venture. He is a seven-year old son of old Stumps, a capital stalker, has won twenty races, has but 6st 10lb to carry, and is in right good hands. Unless as stale as a post-horse, he ought to be somewhere at the finish. But, we repeat it—the handicap is a bad one—several of the three-year olds are in at preposterous weights; we do not particularise them, as it would be considered perhaps invidious. This crumb of counsel, however, we venture to give to the gentlemen of enterprise and spirit who must do something on this event—back all the three-year olds, and on the day one will be at the present price of the lot.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon on the Chester Cup strengthens our impression that it will be a very heavy betting race, and not much, we apprehend, to the improvement of the settling on the Tuesday after Epson. The "lions" this afternoon were Winesour, Semiseria, Hemp, Extempore, Cataract, and Dog Billy; several others were backed, but not for "sums." The handicap, with the exception of the three-year olds, which are put half a stone low, is generally allowed to be a good one, and likely to ensure a most brilliant acceptance. The Derby betting, although confined to a moiety of the standing favourite, was important, inasmuch as it had the effect of driving Kedge back to 16 to 1, and of eliciting a strong feeling in favour of Annadale, Newsomger, and the Connaught Ranger. In other respects it possesses little public interest.

CHESTER CUP (ACCEPT OR NOT).

45 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	45 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	50 to 1—Pride of Kildare (t)
25 to 1—Winesour (t)	40 to 1—Zanoni (t)	50 to 1—Portrait (t)
25 to 1—Sorella (t)	40 to 1—Hemp (t)	50 to 1—Valerian (t)
25 to 1—Cataract (t)	40 to 1—Dog Billy (t)	50 to 1—Alicia Hawthorn (t)
40 to 1—Extempore (t)	50 to 1—Valerian (t)	100 to 1—Alicia Hawthorn (t)
40 to 1—Hemp (t)	50 to 1—Valerian (t)	100 to 1—Alicia Hawthorn (t)

16 to 1—Annadale (t)	25 to 1—Newsomger (t)	40 to 1—Connaught Ranger (t)
16 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	25 to 1—Hemp (t)	40 to 1—Valerian (t)
16 to 1—Cataract (t)	25 to 1—Dog Billy (t)	40 to 1—Alicia Hawthorn (t)
16 to 1—Hemp (t)	25 to 1—Valerian (t)	40 to 1—Alicia Hawthorn (t)

16 to 1—Annadale (t)	25 to 1—Newsomger (t)	40 to 1—Connaught Ranger (t)
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16 to 1—Cataract (t)	25 to 1—Dog Billy (t)	40 to 1—Alicia Hawthorn (t)
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16 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	25 to 1—Hemp (t)	40 to 1—Valerian (t)
16 to 1—Cataract (t)	25 to 1—Dog Billy (t)	40 to 1—Alicia Hawthorn (t)
16 to 1—Hemp (t)	25 to 1—Valerian (t)	40 to 1—Alicia Hawthorn (t)

12 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	33 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	40 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)
12 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	33 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	40 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)
12 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	33 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	40 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)
12 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	33 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)	40 to 1—Kent's Girl (t)

Even betting Idas and Kedge, and 100 to 80 on Kedge, agst Cobweb, colt

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"J. S."—His problem is correct. We hope to find room for it soon.

To "R. R."—Our apology is due.

"Oetogenarian."—His letter does not alter our opinion of M. St. Amant's play.

"Ed. F. Whittaker."—Reverse the words black and white as noticed below—you will then find it correct.

"R. O' C. N."—Solution incorrect; if at 2nd move Q take Kt, black's King can take Q.

"Wintomensis."—The best answer we can give is to quote the 21st law of the London Chess Club:—"Every Pawn which has reached the eighth or last square of the chess board, must be immediately exchanged for a Queen or any other piece the player may think fit, even though all the pieces remain on the board. It follows, therefore, that he may have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, Bishops, or Knights."

"E. C. Pembroke."—A. B. ought certainly take the pawn.

"Zodiac."—The solution in our next.

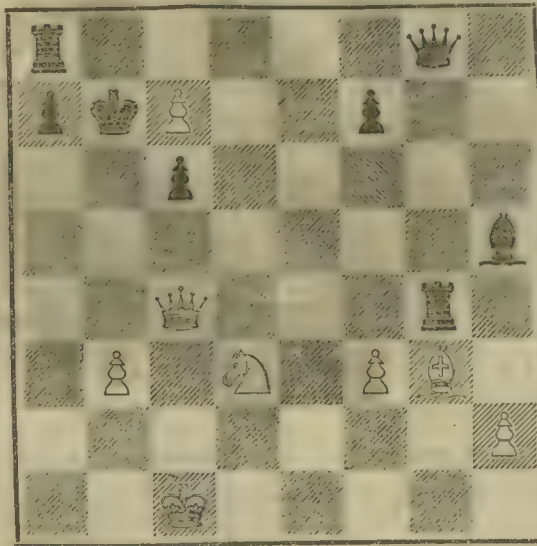
"Beta."—Read and inwardly digest that excellent little work, "Chess for Beginners," by W. Lewis. Do this, Beta, and you will soon beat him.

"J. O."—Yes!

"J. W. P."—The game alluded to has not reached us.

A typographical error in our Problems Nos. 56 and 57, has occasioned us no little vexation: we regret the mistake, and hasten to make the amendments in our power, by offering our best apologies. In the problems above mentioned the diagrams are printed White at top, and Black at bottom, whereas it should have been the reverse. To avoid such an error in future, we purpose printing only at bottom of Diagram, White, the colour generally moving first. Owing to this mistake, we have been requested to defer the Solution of Problem, No. 57, until next week.

PROBLEM, No. 58. By C. R. L.—C.



WHITE.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Sunday morning last a sermon was preached on behalf of this truly excellent institution at the parish church of St. Annan, by the Rev. J. Jackson, M.A., the evening lecturer of Battersea church, &c. A most eloquent appeal was responded to by a collection of upwards of forty pounds.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTY.—On Thursday evening a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of St. James's, Westminster, was held at Willis's Rooms, Brewer-street, Golden square, for the purpose of adopting measures for obtaining a repeal of the window-duty in the next session of Parliament. Mr. Keith, churchwarden, in the chair, supported by the principal parish officers, and other respectable inhabitants. The Chairman observed that a repeal of the above tax was most desirable. He trusted that the agitation would extend to all the other metropolitan parishes, and that renewed exertions would be made to obtain the repeal of so iniquitous an impost. He added that, agreeably to the provisions of the new Building Act, the parish officers reported as to the fitness of the several houses in the parish for dwellings. They had found upwards of six hundred not in a fit state; but he believed four hundred more were in a similar condition. A more appropriate time than the present for demanding the repeal of such an act, he was sure every one present would admit, could not have occurred. The Chairman concluded, after which Mr. Maule, of Saville row, came forward and addressed the meeting at some length in favour of the proposed repeal, concluding by submitting a very strong resolution in accordance, which was seconded by Mr. Owen, of Jermyn-street, who, in the course of his address, referred to the great meeting for the repeal of the window-tax, held in Bath. The resolution was carried unanimously, after which some others were proposed and also carried.

WEST KENT AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION SOCIETY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this Society was held at the Star Hotel, Maidstone. Colonel Austen, of Kippington, took the Chair, supported by Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M. P., and a large body of agriculturists and tenant-farmers. The report was read and agreed to. The annual dinner took place at five o'clock in the evening, at the Star Hotel, Colonel Austin in the Chair. Among the company were, Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M. P., the Honourable Colonel Stratford, of Appleford-place, the Mayor of Maidstone, the Town Clerk of Maidstone (Mr. Monckton), T. G. Monypenny, Esq., late M. P. for Rye, Alderman Lucas, of London, Fairfax Best, Esq., of Wierton, J. Hollingworth, Esq., Boxley, T. B. Elvey, Esq., of Bow Hill, T. Day, Esq., A. Randall, Esq., and T. Franklin, Esq., of Maidstone, and numerous large farmers. The speeches were all on agricultural subjects.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The supply of English wheat on sale this morning, was seasonably extensive, but of very middling quality. The finest parcels of both red and white commanded a steady demand, at full prices; but all other kinds were a dull sale. In foreign wheat scarcely any transactions took place, yet the quotations were supported. The supply of barley being large, that article was dull, at barely Monday's figures. The same may be said of malt. Although we had a good show of oats, that article was firm, at full currencies. Beans, peas, and flour, unaltered.

Wheat, 5680; barley, 5590; oats, 2370. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 10,160. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —, quarters. Flour, 5610 sacks; malt, 6340 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto, white, 44s to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 47s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 25s to 27s. Oats, 22s to 25s; malt, 63s to 65s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 10s to 10½s. Brown dist. 53s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 61s; Yorkshire and Lancashire dist. 52s to 55s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 21s to 22s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 35s to 36s; grey peas, 31s to 32s; mangel, 5s to 5½s; white, 30s to 32s; bolvers, 38s to 40s, per ton. Town malt, 48s to 50s. Safford, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 50s to 52s, per 28 lb. Foreign.—Fine wheat, 48s to 49s; Danzig, red, 41s to 42s; white, 40s to 41s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s to 21s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, red, 16s to 17s; beans, 25s to 27s; peas, 28s to 32s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to —, Baltic, 18s to —, per barrel.

Seed Market.—For all descriptions of seeds, the supply of which is seasonably good, we have to report a dull inquiry, yet no depression can be noticed in the quotations.

The following are the present rates:—Linsed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, 47 12s to 48 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 7d; barley, 34s 7d; oats, 21s 3d; rye, 31s 4d; beans, 53s 7d; peas, 33s 8d.

Prices on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 50s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

The public sales of ten held this week have passed off remarkably well, and at full prices have been readily paid. Privately only a moderate business has been transacted, yet the quotations are steadily supported. The imports continue small.

Wheat. Fine qualities of raw corn have mostly supported previous rates, but all other kinds have suffered a decline of from 1d to 1½ per cent. The supply of round goods being on the whole, the rates are dropping. Brown grains have sold at 71s to 75s, and standard ditto, 72s 6d to 7s per cent.

Oats.—Some of the public sales of oats have taken place since our last, and at which prices have been with difficulty supported. Oats have sold at 22s for very good ordinary, and 23s to 24s for the best.

Wheat. We have had a sale at 11s to 12s for good ordinary, and 12s to 13s for the best.

We have only a moderate business done in this article, at late rates. Low and middling white Bengal has sold at 10s 6d to 11s 6d, and good middling 11s to 11s 6d per cwt.

The following are the present rates:—Linsed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, 47 12s to 48 10s, per 1000.

94s to 100s. Kell, 101 to 112s; and inferior, 92s to 94s per cent. Irish butter, very dull, at a decline of from 3d to 11 per cent. Bacon is likewise heavy, and may be purchased at 1s per cwt less money. The same may be said of lard and hams. All other kinds of provisions are extremely dull.

Tallow. There is a still dull sale, and a decline in the market. Tallow is offered at 39s 3d to 39s 6d. Town tallow is selling at 41s to 41s 6d, net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 43 10s to 44 15s; useful ditto, 43 16s to 45 4s; fine upland ditto, 45 5s to 45 10s; clover hay, 44 10s to 46; oat straw, 41 12s to 41 14s; wheat straw, 41 14s to 41 16s, per load.

Wool.—In consequence of the approaching public sales, there is very little doing in wool by private contract, yet prices are supported.

Coats (Friday).—Closter Main, 15s; Hastings's Hartley, 15s; Buddle's West Hartley, 15s 6d; Acorn Close, 20s; Wylan, 18s 9d; Belmont, 21s 3d; New March, 19s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—We have very little variation to notice in the prices of, or the demand for, any kind of hops. Many of the holders, however, will not sell at present rates, which rule as under:—Sussex Pockets, 47 10s to 48 10s; Wexley, 47 8s to 48 4s; Mid Kent, 47 8s to 48 10s; East Kent ditto, 47 10s to 48 10s; Chichester, 47 10s to 48 10s; Mid Kent bags, 47 10s to 48 10s; East Kent ditto, 47 10s to 48 10s.

Smithfield (Friday).—In our market of to-day the supply of beasts was on the whole, but moderate, yet, owing to the thin attendance of buyers, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at barely Monday's prices. We had on sale 30 beasts and 60 sheep from Holland, and 100 Scotch from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep were small. Prime old Down sold freely, at full currencies, but all other kinds were a dull inquiry. The real trade was not quite so active as last week, yet nearly the whole of the calves were disposed of at full quotations. Pigs were in full average supply, and steady demand, at late rates. Milk cows sold at from 42s to 42s 6d each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs. to sink the calf.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, 4s, 4s 6d to 4s 12d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarse wooled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; suckling calves, 1s to 2s 6d; and quarter old store pigs, 10s to 20s each. Beasts, 612; cows, 148; sheep, 3740; calves, 107; pigs, 22.

Neigate and Lendenhall (Friday).—We had a steady demand here to-day, and prices were generally supported. Per 8lbs. by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; ditto, small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; 2s 6d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The general tendency of the English Market during the week has been towards a decline, the purchases of the Government Broker being insufficient to prevent a daily fluctuation of about 4 per cent. The closing price of Consols on Monday was 100½ to 101, and it receded on Tuesday to 100½, sellers, closing on Wednesday at 100½ for Money; since which no improvement has taken place. Bank Stock has advanced a shade, and new Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. quote the improved price of 104½. There is a growing disposition to invest in this stock instead of Consols, from a fear of the interest on the latter being reduced. The present dividend on New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. is secure for ten years, and then it diminishes to Three per Cent. Should a reduction, however small, be made in the interest of Consols, the value of the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. would be materially increased; not only from the superior rate of interest, but the guarantee against reduction. These circumstances have tended to make it the favourite stock with those parties who usually invest a portion of their dividends, as soon as received. India Stock is a shade flatter, closing at 286; Bank Stock is 213½; Consols for Money are 100½; New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents. are 104½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 100½ ½; Exchequer Bills, 57 to 59.

The Foreign Market has been very animated during the week from the change in the value of Spanish. Some large purchases on Monday tended to improve the market, and the reason assigned was the great probability of Senor Mon's plan of revenue turning out profitably for the foreign creditors. The dividends on the Three per Cents. are said to be secured, but no authentic statement has appeared with regard to the overdue coupons on the Active Bonds. The closing price on Monday for the Actives was 28½. The Three per Cents., 40½. The latter on Tuesday again advanced to 41, but on Wednesday some extensive realising took place, and a reaction was the consequence, the price receding to 39½ to 40½. It must be remarked, in connection with this unusual rise, that the Three per Cents. exist to only a very small amount; any large purchase is therefore difficult to deliver in Stock, and the price becomes, consequently, enhanced. Mexican remains at 34½ to 35, and in the other Foreign Securities no alteration of importance has occurred. The last quotations are, Spanish Actives, 28½; Three per Cents., 40½; Brazilian, 90; Portuguese, 60½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 63½; Four per Cent. Certificates, 98½.

The Share Market at the commencement of the week was animated to an extent that had never been previously witnessed, and nearly all the new and projected lines advanced. Speculation to an unheard of amount reigned both on Monday and Tuesday, but somewhat declined as the week advanced. Dovers have advanced since our last nearly 5 per cent., and closed at 48½. Rugbys have also been done at 2 premium, and close at that price. The Richmond and West-end Junction advanced on the Board of Trade announcing their intention to recommend the measure, but have been flat since, the last price being 3½ to 3; Chester and Holyhead have not maintained their advance, and close heavily at 6½ to 7; Churnet Valley have advanced to 7; Caledonian, to 5½; Trent Valley, to 10½; Cambridge and Lincoln are 4½; Direct Northern, 2½; London and York, 5½; Eastern Counties, 18½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 11½; Great Western, 17½; Ditto, Half Shares, 101; Lancaster and Carlisle, 24; London and Birmingham (Stock), 233; South Western (New), 132½; Croydon, 16½; Midlands, 93; North British 11½; Norwich and Brandon, 14½; South Devon, 15; York and North Midland, 110; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64½; Sheffield and Manchester, 101½; Sheffield and Lincoln, 14; Glasgow and Dumfries, 13; Paris and Lyons, 3½; Paris and Rouen, 44½; Rouen and Havre, 25; Boulogne and Amiens, 4½; Great Northern of France, 5½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was nothing of importance in the English or Foreign Markets yesterday. Consols closed at 100½, and Spanish Three per Cents 40. The Share Market was very animated, Birmingham and Gloucester, and London and York, both being slightly in advance: the former closed at 110, the latter at 5.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

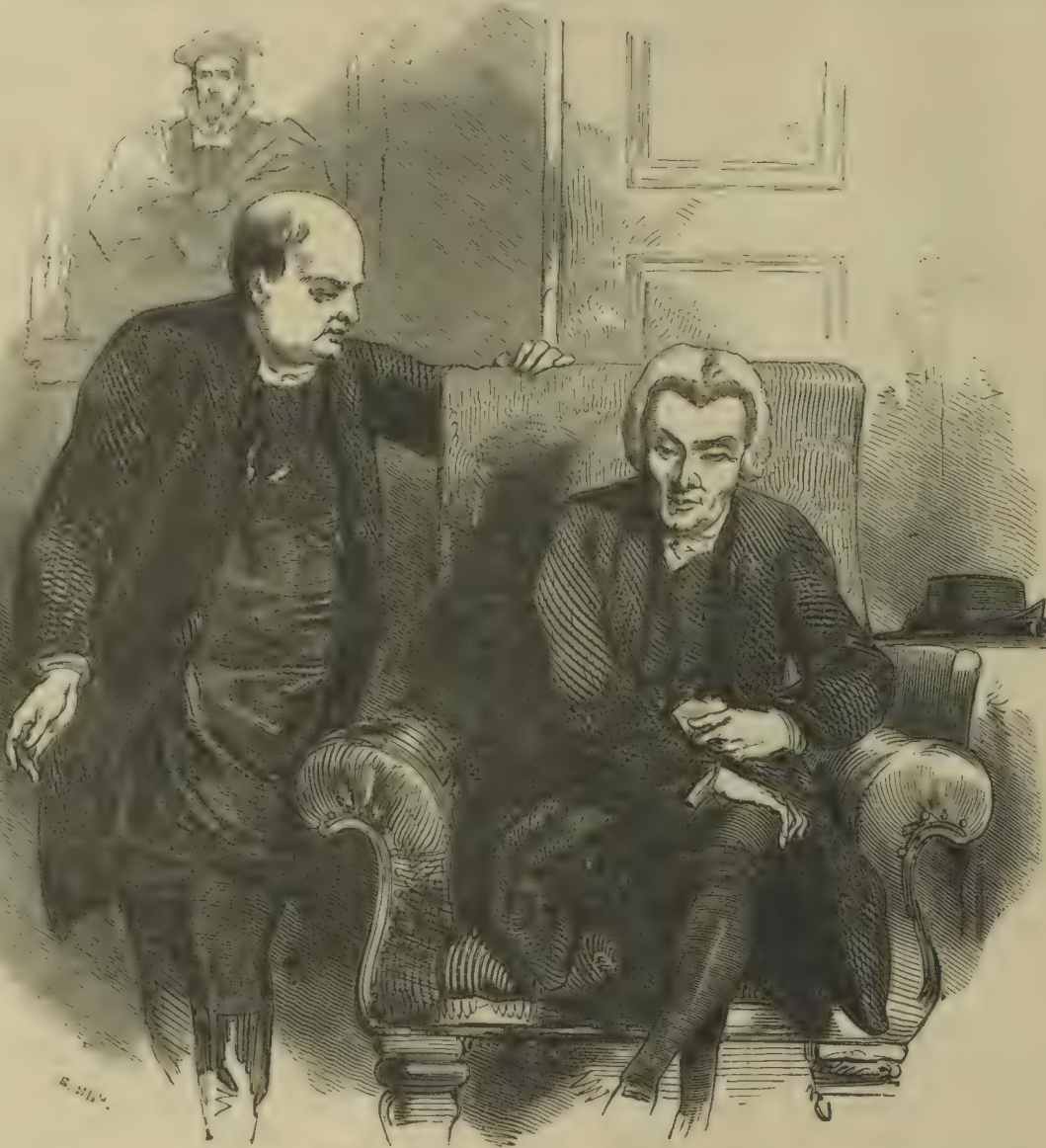
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Primate of England has just addressed a letter to the clergy of his province, giving his opinion on various questions that have for some time past occasioned serious differences in the Church. Some such decision has long been expected, and the Archbishop feels it necessary to account for his delay by stating that a settlement of these points "is rendered difficult by the ambiguity of the Church rubrics in some instances, and in all by the doubts that may arise as to the weight which should be allowed to general usage, when it varies from the written law." Uncertainty also as to the powers committed to the Primate, in the preface to the Book of Common Prayer, has prevented him from expressing an authoritative opinion; but this reserve and silence, which sit better on the humble, aged, and quiet pastor of a little flock than on the head of a great establishment cast into great confusion, have at last been broken; his hope that the "controversies would die away of themselves" has been a vain one, and he is compelled to interfere. The letter is marked by the same qualities that so long delayed its appearance: it lacks decision and strength; it does not determine; it has a "much may be said on both sides" character: it breathes a kind and earnest desire for peace and concord and "mutual forbearance." Alas! all history shows that in theological controversy they are never found. The utmost he recommends is a suspension of the disputes till some decision, at some indefinite period, shall have been obtained by law. He says:—

"What I would most earnestly recommend for the present, is the discontinuance of any proceedings, in either direction, on the controverted questions. In churches where alterations have been introduced with general acquiescence, let things remain as they are: in those which retain the less accurate usage, let no risk of division be incurred by any attempt at change, till some final arrangement can be made with the sanction of the proper authorities. In the case of churches where agitation prevails, and nothing has been definitely settled, it is not possible to lay down any general rule which may be applicable to all circumstances."

The substance of this, that those who have innovated have not done wrong, and those who have adhered to old usages, have done right; where hot disputes prevail, "any general rule" is at present impossible. Thus, both parties may appeal to the Primate's letter, and say, we are right. It is plainly evident, that towards the settlement of the question, it will do nothing.

William Howley, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, is the son of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. W. Howley, and was born in 1765; he is, therefore, of the advanced age of eighty, and having always been of retired habits, it may well be imagined that he feels disinclined to engage in the storms and contentions of these later days. He was a Fellow of New College, Oxford; he was consecrated Bishop of London in 1813, from which see he was translated



THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

to the Primacy in 1828. Since that period he has interfered but little in public affairs, and those of the Church have not till within the last few years called on him for more than the ordinary exertions of his pastoral charge. The office he holds is a most exalted one; he takes precedence of all the spiritual and temporal peers of the realm, and in the State as well as the Church, is, by the Constitution, invested with many important functions. He is a Lord

Dean of Canterbury, and Dean of the Chapel Royal, and holds a large amount of patronage; he has the gift of ninety livings, exclusive, we believe, of the influence he has acquired over many of the new churches built in London and its neighbourhood. The revenues of the see are stated at £11,700 a-year. His lordship has a large family. His residences are London House, St. James's-square, and Fulham Palace, Middlesex.

of Trade and Plantations, and holds in his hands the patronage of 149 livings; the revenues of the see are estimated at £17,000 per annum. The archiepiscopal palace is at Lambeth, termed by Pope, "The envy of each band and gown," but the Primate, we believe more constantly resides at his seat, Addington Park, Surrey.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The Bishop of London has also had to interfere in these controversies, and, strange to say, though far different in character from the Primate, the charge in which he some time since found it necessary to give his opinion on these rubrical disputes, settled nothing; it went minutely into details, discussed the merits of gown and surplice, and bowings to the east and west, and with infinite ingenuity compromised every disputed question by recommending some middle course that satisfies neither party; it did not approve of all the innovations, neither did it wholly condemn them. The surplice might be worn during the sermon in the morning, the gown in the afternoon; the candles might be placed on the Communion Table, but they must not be lighted; and so with other points. Since that period he has again had to interfere in the agitation of the question in the churches of Tottenham and there it is not settled, only suspended for a year.

Charles James Blomfield is the son of C. Blomfield, Esq.; he graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow. He has been something of a courtier, as well as a churchman, having filled the post of Clerk of the Closet to George IV. In old times, the duty of the clergyman holding this office was to stand beside the King's chair during the performance of divine service, to be ready to resolve any question his Majesty might put to him on a theological doubt or difficulty. It may be doubted whether in this respect the office, during the reign of the Bishop's Royal master, did not approach a sinecure. He was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1824, and was translated to the see of London in 1828, when it was vacated for Canterbury by Dr. Howley. The Right Rev. Prelate is a sound scholar, and is known in the world of letters by an edition of the Greek tragedian, Æschylus, which he edited; he is besides, a man of elegant and accomplished manners.

His life has been a busy one, for he mixes much in political questions. He was one of the supporters of the New Poor law, and had a principal hand in establishing the Ecclesiastical Commission, for which he was attacked by the Rev. Sydney Smith, along with the whole of the Whig Ministry, with his well-known wit and spirit. He is Provincial

CONFLAGRATION OF THE OLD GREYFRIARS' CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Sunday morning last, the good folk of Edinburgh were preparing to go to church when the news rapidly ran through the city that the Old Greyfriars Kirk was in flames. By half-past ten o'clock, thousands of well-dressed persons were on the spot, and beheld one of the grandest, but at the same time, sorrowful sights it had been their lot to witness for years. The sacred building—one of the largest in Edinburgh, containing two churches, separated by a partition—vomited forth vast sheets of fire from the interior, the whole of which was one unbroken blaze. Shooting fiercely up from the flooring, the flames ignited the old dry wooden pews and galleries, and forcing their way through the roof, darted high into the air. Immense volumes of dense black smoke slowly issuing from the burning structure, hung like a pall over the Grass-market, the Cowgate, and the High-street, betokening that masses of ignitive materials were preparing to keep up the blaze. There happened to be a circular stair between the two churches,

and that acted as a blow-pipe to the destructive element, and was partly the occasion of the extraordinary quantity of smoke.

Against such a body of flame it was evident that the best fire-engines could be of little avail. Several were, however, on the spot betimes, and after some delay in procuring water, were put into operation. The efforts of the fire brigade were chiefly directed towards saving that portion of the structure, which, having been more recently fitted up, was called the "New Church;" even that seemed a hopeless business, for the wall which separated it from the Old Church reached no higher than the ceiling, the loft between that and the slated roof being a continuous open space, and through which there was a thorough draught from an open window at each end. Hence, at one time, despite the vigorous exertions of the firemen, the whole of the top of this vast building was one sheet of flame, to which the rafters of the roof and joists of the ceiling supplied fuel. The view at this time was really grand, especially from the front entrance to the church-yard, in Candle-maker-row, whence the rapid, but brilliant work of devastation was laid open to view by the bursting forth of the great window at the eastern end of the edifice.

All this while the engines continued their hopeless work, and some of the firemen exposed themselves to risks which shook the nerves of the spectators almost to the point of terror. Five or six men stationed themselves on the top of the side wall above the great window, after the roof had fallen in, and discharged volumes of water into the burning abyss below, running backward and forward on the giddy verge, while burning joists and rafters were falling thickly around them. "Two of these great beams," says the *Edinburgh Courier*, "forming together one of the supports of the sloping roof, fell in close by one of the men, and meeting in the confined space between the two side walls, the extreme end of one of them projected outwards, and was within an inch of precipitating him to the ground. It fortunately passed without touching him. Another of the firemen dashed through the flames into the church, and issued out again with some plates used at the church doors for collections, the glowing metal actually melting in his hands. He offered to go back for the remainder, but was assured by our excellent Superintendent of Public Works that they were hardly worth the saving." Meantime the Lord Provost (who made an early appearance on the scene with several of the town-council) ordered the men to descend



GREYFRIARS' CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

from the top of the wall, as their exertions, though extremely courageous, were of little avail against such a body of flame. Indeed, it soon became evident that the handful of men who compose the Edinburgh fire

* This is by no means uncommon in reference to large old churches and cathedrals. Economy of space, as well of everything else, is the order of the day in Scotland. The High Church (St. Giles's) of Edinburgh for instance, is divided into three separate churches, in all of which divine service is performed at the same time on the Sabbath; neither are the partitions so thick as to prevent the voice of an energetic preacher or the sounds of the singing being heard by each of the congregations.

brigade, were at too few in number to be of efficient service, and the chief magistrate sent an express to the Castle, soliciting the aid of the military. Three companies of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers were instantly turned out; one company to keep the ground around the church, and the other two on "fatigue" duty to assist the firemen in working the engines. They continued till about four o'clock in the afternoon, and were of the most essential service throughout the whole course of the fire; and so scrupulous were they, that, we understand, an offer of refreshments made to the men through their officers, was declined by them; though it must have been felt by all that the exertions of the soldiers, continued through so many hours, would have amply justified its acceptance. By this time the fire had gradually sub-

sided, as much from want of fuel as from any other cause; but it was found that the perseverance of the firemen in endeavouring to save the New Church had not been useless, for although nothing of the Old Kirk stands but the bare outside walls, some portion of the former still remains.

The fire originated like that of the old houses of Parliament and many other public buildings, through the over-heating and bad construction of flues. It was usual, it seems, to make a large fire every Saturday night in the Old Church at eight o'clock, in a stove, from which heat is communicated by means of pipes to the rest of the building. The main pipe ran under the floor and far too near to the wooden beams, which support it. These, old and dried by the weekly heatings of several years, at length caught fire, and when the



BURNING OF GREYFRIARS' CHURCH.

beadle, at nine o'clock last Sunday morning, opened the church to [prepare it for service, he "thought he smelt fire," and went for a bucket to put it out. The door he had opened, however, had in his absence acted as a bellows, and when he returned with the carefully procured pail full of water, the whole of the floor was in a blaze. He then bethought him of the fire-engines, and sent for them.

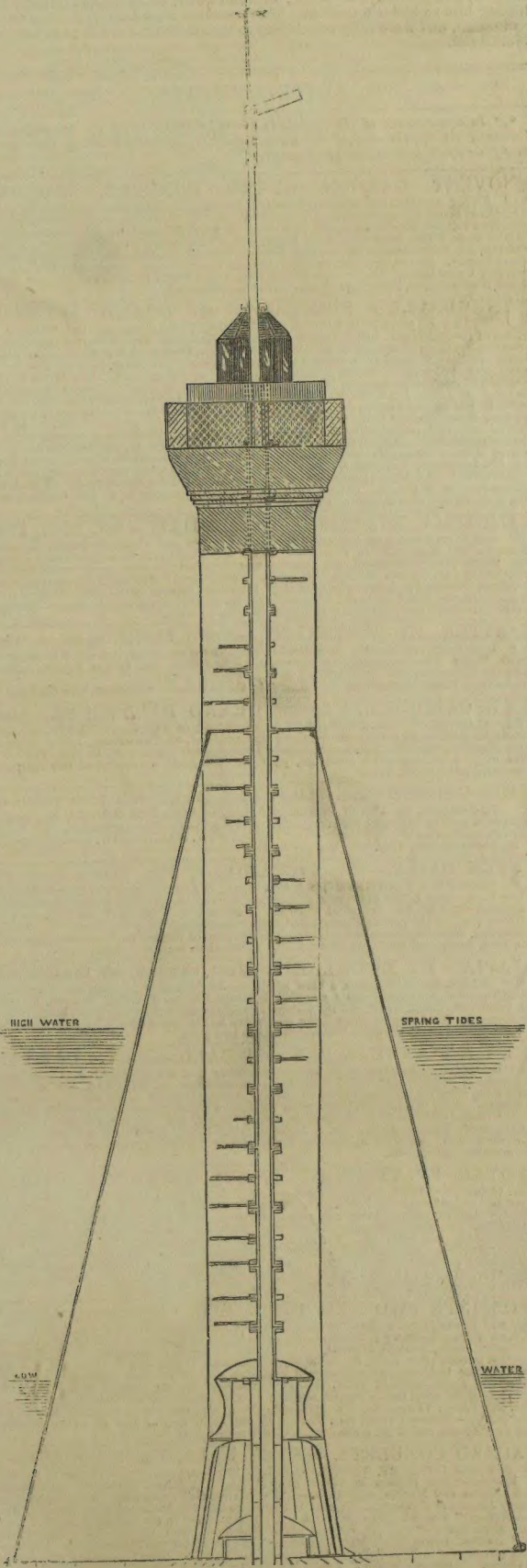
Though not one of the oldest, the Greyfriars was one of the most celebrated structures in Edinburgh. Its graveyard contains the remains of those martyrs to religious opinion who are justly esteemed amongst the heroes of modern times. It was here, too, that the "Solemn League and Covenant," for which they bled and died, was signed by the King's Commissaries and the Presbyterians. From those graves and in this building it is more than likely that Sir Walter Scott obtained those inspirations which he afterwards so vividly embodied in his works; as he, with his father and the rest of the family, constantly attended at this Kirk, it being not far from the house in which he was born. Amongst the interesting relics sacrificed in the flames is a table which belonged to John Knox.]

The above view of the edifice as it stood entire, presents its west end. The other shows the eastern gable with the great window through which the flames were seen enveloping the whole of the interior.

"THE LIGHT FOR ALL NATIONS," ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

Thou Earthly Star! by mercy lit to save
And guide the Mariner from a wat'ry grave,
Thou bright discov'ry in th' astrology
That rules the fitful dangers of the sea,
How many a heart will throb in future years
With gratitude towards thee—many tears
That else were wept in sorrow will o'erflow
In rapture of delight, to feel and know
That distant, wide as may the wand'rer roam
There's still a beacon-lamp which guides him home!
Oh! thus domestic, calm felicity,
However rustic or retir'd it be
Will send its cottage candle from afar
And to the way-ward pilgrim be a star! W.

Mr. Bush is proceeding prosperously with this extremely difficult work, the correct details of which will be acceptable to the reader.



THE "LIGHT FOR ALL NATIONS," ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

The height of the iron column to sustain the Light-house, as shown in the print, is now 41 feet above low-water mark; and will be raised 12 feet in addition, after Mr. Bush has accomplished his task of boring, to ascertain the strata of the Goodwin. The column is firmly fixed in the caisson, and sustained in its perpendicular position by iron plumb-blocks, as well as by stays which are attached to the side of the caisson, and have a spread of 3 feet.

The action of the sea has no effect whatever, either on the shaft or the caisson, which is as firm as the mainland, and will, when filled with concrete and cement, become solid rock. The Lighthouse will be approached by an iron spiral stair-case, round the outside of the shaft, and defended by an iron railing. The lantern will, by permission of the Trinity Board, be illuminated by eight of the Patent Vesta Lamps, and present a pale blue colour, which will distinguish it from all other lights in the vicinity of the Goodwin. A telegraph will be fixed over the summit of the lantern, as shown in the drawing; it will be 60 feet above high-water mark.

The successful issue of the work thus far, has been already commemorated in a truly national manner; for, on the 9th inst., the enterprising engineer, Mr. Bush, and a party, celebrated the raising of the beacon, by partaking of roast beef and plum-pudding, on a platform laid on, its summit.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

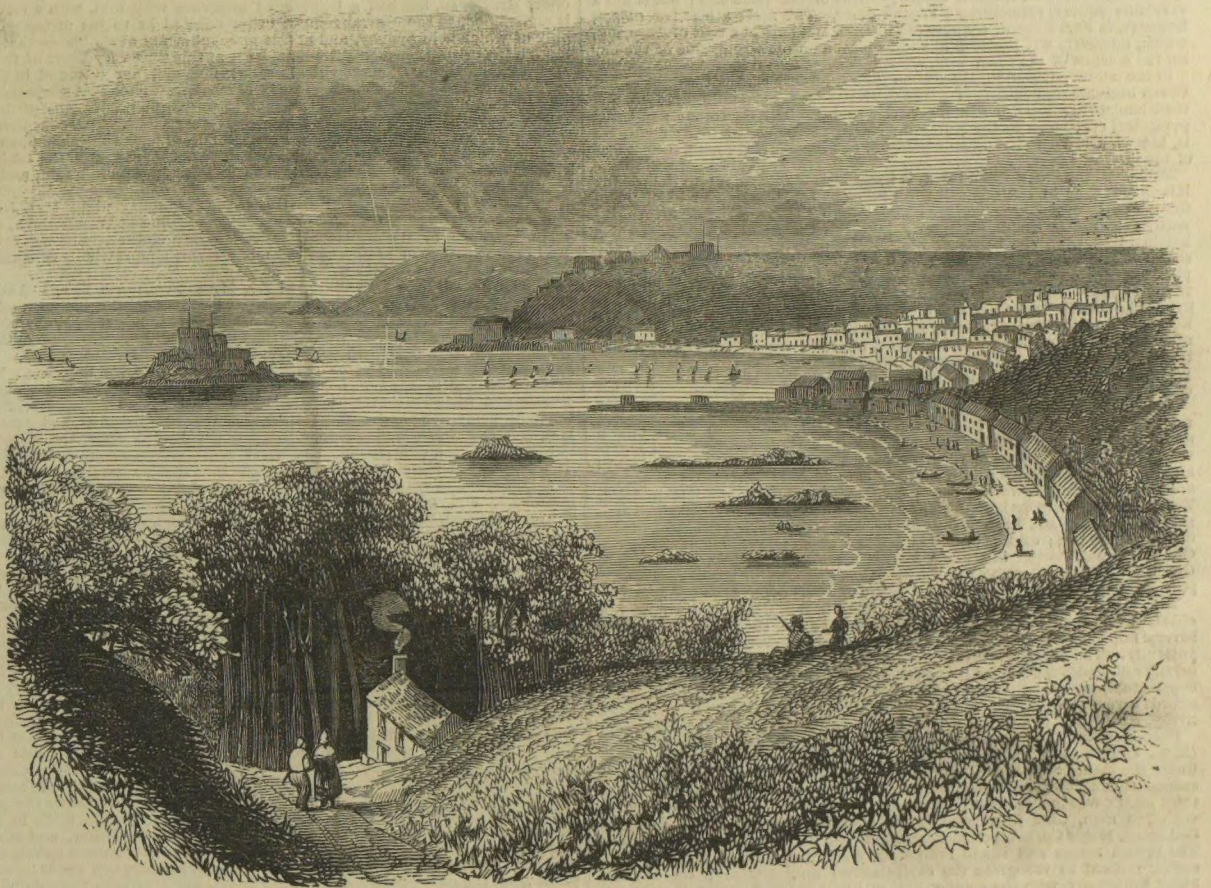


SERK, THE COUPÉE ROCK.

Several events in this portion of the British dominions have, of late, tended to awaken public curiosity as to its history and present condition, which are, comparatively, little known or understood.

Some twelve years since, the late Mr. Inglis, the matter-of-fact tourist, left England with the intention of residing a year or two in the Channel Islands.

He was so pleased with the localities, that he protracted his stay to the last-mentioned period; and the result of his sojourn was a very interesting account of the Islands, and their social economy. He commences his work with this sensible observation: "It cannot, I think, be doubted that less is known in England of the Channel Islands, than of any other colony or de-



GUERNSEY, ST. PETER'S PORT, AND CASTLE CORNET.

pendency of the British Crown, of equal size and importance. The Channel Islands have a population exceeding 65,000; and Jersey alone has a shipping reaching 21,000 tons. And, yet, I will venture to assert that more is actually known, and more accurate information is to be gathered from authentic sources

respecting the smallest of the colonies which lie in the Atlantic or Indian oceans, than respecting Jersey or Guernsey. And this is more extraordinary, when we consider that there are certain points of interest attached to the Channel Islands, peculiarly their own; and which essentially distinguish



JERSEY, MOUNT ORGEUIL.

them from the other colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. Among these may be enumerated their connexion with the Norman Conquest, and long dependence upon the British Crown; their separate and independent constitution,—and the peculiar laws by which they are governed; their singular privileges, their native civilized inhabitants; their vicinity to the coast of France; and the general use of the French language." Since the date of Mr. Inglis's visit, there have been several occasions upon which the Channel Islands have been brought before the public by such crises or turns of events as have just taken place in Jersey and Guernsey. The present may, therefore, be a fitting opportunity for introducing to our readers their actual condition.

First, of their history. They must have been known to the Romans; but the only mention of them in any ancient writer, is in the "Itinerary of Antoninus." In the sixth century, Christianity was introduced into these islands; before which Druidism was their religion, as is attested by several existing chronicles, and other supposed relics of that system. The Channel Islands were included in the Duchy of Normandie, and are the only relics of that duchy which remain to the English Crown. In the time of Edward I., the islanders stoutly repelled an attack from the French; but, in the reign of Edward III., Guernsey was, according to Falle, in his "History of Jersey," conquered by the French, and recovered after they had held it three years; but the authority of this account is doubtful. It was again, during the reign of the same Prince, attacked by the French, but without success. In the reign of Edward VI., the French attacked by surprise a squadron of ships lying off Guernsey, but were repulsed. In the civil war of Charles and his Parliament, the Channel Islands embraced the King's party, and were not subdued until after the death of Charles.

Protestantism was introduced into the islands in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and made considerable progress. When it was restored under Elizabeth, the Genevese discipline was gradually introduced, and at length formally established by two general synods of the clergy of all the islands. That these proceedings should have received no check from the Queen, as imperious in ecclesiastical as in civil matters, is a curious feature in the history of the times. Presbyterianism retained its predominance in Guernsey until the Restoration of Charles II., and the passing of the Act of Uniformity. Many were then induced to fall in with the liturgical service; but so late as A.D. 1755, the Dean was obliged to apply to the civil magistrates to enforce the reading of the Litany. So lately as 1838, the surplice was not used; and, though the baptism was generally administered in the church, yet there was not a font in the whole island of Guernsey.

JERSEY.

about 6 leagues from France, and 23 from England: it is about 12 miles in length, from east to west, and from 5 to 7 miles in breadth, containing about 63 square miles. The shore contains numerous bays, charmingly diversified with wood and cultivated fields, and thickly dotted with villages and cottages; and the tourist, in approaching from England, cannot fail to be struck with the grey and imposing fortress of Elizabeth Castle, built on a huge sea-girt rock, while in front is seen the town of St. Helier, commanded by its lofty stronghold, and backed by a fine range of wooded and cultivated heights.

St. Helier lies on the eastern, and St. Aubin on the western, side of St. Aubin's Bay. The former reminds one of a Swiss town: externally, it is much on a level with English country-towns of the same size; but it has a very fine square, resembling a French place. The most attractive object, however, is Fort Regent, commenced in 1806, and built at a cost of £800,000; which, however, Mr. Inglis thinks to be placed on the wrong side of the bay for the defence of the town.

In the street population, there is an extraordinary contrast exhibited between business and idleness: the English residents have nothing to do, and the islanders are busy in supplying their wants. The enormous flap-eared pyramidal cap, worn by the Norman women, is frequently seen; and there is, indeed, a French air, and an admixture of French dress among the females of the inferior ranks.

St. Aubin, though a small town, is a considerable ornament to the island: it is distant from St. Helier about three miles by sea, and four by land. "Nothing can be sweeter," says Mr. Inglis, "than the situation of St. Aubin; partly skirting the shore, and partly lying on the rocky, and well wooded heights, that, from the backs of the houses, drop perpendicularly into the sea; and backed and surrounded on three sides by a very fertile and yet a picturesque country." The town consists principally of one street, and though not possessing all the bustle of St. Helier, it shares some portion of the foreign trade. Indeed, it was once the chief place of trade in the island; but, in process of time, St. Helier usurped the principal portion of the commerce. A fort, mounting fourteen guns, has been erected on a rock, which, though dry at low water, becomes an islet as the tide rises. From the fort projects a strong pier, within which there is, at new and full moon, a depth of thirty feet of water; but it is merely a tide harbour.

The third town in Jersey is Gorey, very attractive to tourists, from its immediate vicinity to Mount Orgueil Castle, the pride of Jersey; its situation, upon the summit of a rocky headland, between St. Katherine's and Grosvenor bays, is very imposing; its ivy mantled walls are very picturesque; and the prospect from its heights is truly magnificent. Its origin and builder are unknown; but, it was a place of consequence in the reign of King John. Two celebrated persons have been its inmates: Charles II., who remained here several months; and the well-known Prynne, who was a prisoner in it for nearly three years; during which, he wrote a poem descriptive of the castle. Our artist has chosen this fine ruin for his sketch. The importance of Gorey depends on its oyster fishery, in which, upwards of 250 boats are employed; the produce realizing to the island £20,000 or £30,000 per annum.

The other places in the island are mere hamlets, grouped round the churches of the respective parishes, or scattered along the coast. There are several ancient manor-houses, and some of the churches are of considerable antiquity. The gardens are very numerous; and so mild is the climate that myrtle and hydrangeas grow luxuriantly in the open air; the climate being considerably warmer than that of any part of England. Mr. Inglis's work affords a very minute account of the islanders, the state of society, rate of living, &c., in Jersey; for the details of which, however, we have not space.

During the first American war, Jersey was thrice attacked. The first time (May, 1779) was by an armament with a land force of 5000 or 6000 men, under the Prince of Nassau; but the attempts to land were repulsed. In the second attack, the French fleet was destroyed by Sir James Wallace. The third attack was in December, 1780, when the Baron de Rullecourt landed with 700 men, took possession of St. Helier, and made the Lieutenant-Governor, Major Corbet, prisoner, and induced him to sign a capitulation. The British troops and island militia, under Major Pierson, next in command, refused to recognise the capitulation; and, attacking the French, killed Rullecourt, with the greater part of his men; and Major Pierson fell early in the attack.

GUERNSEY.

the second of the Channel Islands, lies nearer Jersey than to England. In form it approaches a right-angled triangle; the sides facing the south, east, and north-west, and being respectively six and a half, six, and nine miles long. The coast is rocky, and has very rapid currents around it. The island is not so well wooded as Jersey; but the soil is fertile, the cultivation of flowers extensive, and the breeding of cattle, especially of cows, is an object of great attention. The shores are well stocked with a great variety of fish. The only division of the island is into parishes: the only town is St. Peter's Port, situated on the slope of a hill, about the middle of the eastern coast of the island, and extending for nearly a mile along the shore. One of the most striking buildings is Elizabeth College, a handsome and extensive edifice, of monastic character. Our artist has chosen the roadstead, defended by Castle Cornet, which is a striking object in approaching the island. It is built on a rock, at somewhat less than half a mile from the shore. Mr. Inglis describes it as less picturesque than Elizabeth Castle, Jersey; because it is not, like the latter, flanked by other rocks than that upon which it is built; and the folly of whitewashing part of it has greatly injured its naturally venerable appearance. It is difficult to distinguish between Elizabeth Castle, and the rock upon which it is built; but the renovators of Castle Cornet have taken care to make the line distinct enough.

Our third Engraving is sketched from

SERK.

or Serque, the next island in size to Alderney, and from six and a half to seven miles east of Guernsey. Its greatest dimension is about three miles from north to south; its greatest breadth is about one mile and a half; but it is so contracted near the centre of the island that it may be regarded as consisting of two parts, one of them called Little Serk, connected together by a high and narrow ridge or isthmus, called the Coupée. This point is shown in our engraving.

We add a few notes on the constitution of the local Government of the Channel Islands, which recent events have so frequently brought into question.

Guernsey, like Jersey, has a political constitution of its own. The legislative body is the States of Deliberation, which are composed of the Bailiff of the Royal Court, who is Speaker; the Procureur, or Attorney of the Royal Court; the Rectors of parishes; the Constables of the parishes, one from each, who are mere delegates, voting according to the instructions given them by their constituents; and the Jurats or Judges of the Royal Court. The number of members is, Bailiff, 1; Procureur, 1; Rectors, 8; Constables, 10; Jurats, 12: total, 32.

The Bailiff and Procureur are nominated by the Crown; the Rectors are presented by the Governor; the Constables and the Jurats are elected by the islanders. The money required for the public expense, is voted by the States; though that body cannot levy any new tax or subsidy (except on great emergencies) without the Royal permission. The revenue of the island is derived from the general taxes, harbour dues, publicans' and spirit retailers' licences, and other sources. The general taxes are levied for parochial, as well as general, purposes, and are assessed upon capital of almost every kind, including capital in the British or Foreign Funds, provided it belongs to an individual domiciled in Guernsey. Pensions, salaries, professional income, half-pay, &c., are not taxed.

The chief court of justice in the island is the Royal Court, and consists of the Bailiff and 12 Jurats. There is an appeal in certain cases, to the King in council. Judicial proceedings are conducted in the language of the island. Norman customs and ancient precedents form the basis of the civil juris-

prudence, which is a complex mixture of Norman and English law. The power of the Royal Court is very extensive and undefined. The island constitutes a deanery in the diocese of Winchester; the incumbents receive only the small tithes, and the livings are very poor; the great tithes are the property of the Crown, and are appropriated to the Governor.

The dialect of Guernsey, commonly considered a patois of French, is, in fact, the pure Norman of many centuries ago. Indeed, the inhabitants of some of the parishes in the Channel Islands, who have constantly intermarried, are purer Normans than those of the Continent. The knowledge of English is general among the upper classes.

It may be interesting to add that on the 22nd of December, 1843, at the several Channel Islands—Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herne, and Jethore, a slight shock of earthquake occurred simultaneously: first was heard a noise resembling distant thunder—then sounds as of a railroad carriage rumbling over an irregular metallic surface; accompanied by a distinct undulatory motion; the whole lasting from ten to fifteen seconds. Hundreds of persons agree as to having experienced a distinct shock, their impressions varying according to the positions occupied by the observers. Those inhabiting the solid granite structures of the lower town conceived that heavy masses of furniture were overturned and moved in the apartments above or below them: they were not, however, so conscious of vibratory motion as those in the less substantial houses of the upper part of the town, or as those in the open air. In many houses this vibratory motion was so violent as to cause much alarm, and was accompanied by crashing sounds, as though roofs and chimneys were falling; in some instances, chimney-pots were thrown down; suspended lamps were observed to wave; bells rang spontaneously; the vane of the town church waved, and one of its bells struck twice.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT A SAW-MILL.—On Monday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, on the body of Frederick Case, aged 26, a sawyer, in the employ of Mr. Garrett, at the St. Pancras saw mills, Old St. Pancras-road. Edward Weston said, on the morning of Thursday, the 9th instant, he and deceased were at work together at Mr. Garrett's mills with one of the circular saws, when one of the wedges placed in the wood for the guidance of the saw fell out, the saw being in full work at the time. The deceased descended to the bottom of the pit to pick up the wedge, and on his return the saw caught his head and he fell instantly into the pit. Witness ran and stopped the mill; and James Butler, another sawyer, assisted in the removal of deceased from the pit, when it was discovered that his skull had been severed by the saw, and he was immediately conveyed in a cab to the hospital. Mr. Thomas Hill, resident surgeon at the hospital, deposed that on the deceased's admission he found his skull separated to the extent of eight inches in length. The brain and its integuments were also completely severed; but notwithstanding this dreadful injury, the deceased was perfectly sensible for the first three days, but from that time he gradually sank, and died on Friday. Verdict—"Accidental death."

THE MURDER AT SALT HILL.—The prisoner John Tawell is confined in one of the cells in which there are two or three other prisoners, and no alteration or relaxation of the prison regulations has been made. His solicitor, Mr. Bevan, has had a lengthened interview with him, with a view, it is understood, to some arrangement being effected as to his property, the bulk of which is in Sydney, and at this moment is not available, so that, although the prisoner is a wealthy man, he is at this time very short of funds. Mrs. Tawell, the prisoner's wife, has twice visited her husband in gaol, having procured an order from one of the magistrates for a quantity of drugs at Mr. Thomas's, in Bishopsgate-street, and other shops. These medicines, it has been ascertained, he dispensed to the afflicted poor at Berkhamstead. He never purchased any hydrocyanic acid of Mr. Thomas until the 1st inst. The accused has exhibited much restlessness since his commitment, and his health has apparently undergone an unfavourable change.

AN ELDERLY LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—On Monday night Mrs. Johnson, aged 76, wife of a retired calico printer, residing at Wandsworth, was burnt to death by the accidental ignition of her clothes. She was found dead in the passage of her house; her clothes were almost wholly consumed, and all her hair was burnt off.

A MAN COMMITTED CHARGED WITH A MURDER EIGHT YEARS AGO.—On Tuesday Charles Lamb, a prisoner in the House of Correction, underwent an examination before Mr. Mills, an Uxbridge magistrate, in the board room of the prison, on a charge of having murdered John Brill, a youth of 16, in a wood at Ruislip, near Uxbridge, on the 16th of February, 1837. We have already mentioned some particulars connected with the case. The first witness on Tuesday was George Sibley (who, with the accused, is at present undergoing a six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, for poaching). He deposed that the prisoner had said to him, as they were walking from Rickmansworth to Harefield, about a twelvemonth ago, after having had some conversation about getting into trouble, and how much easier it was to get into trouble than to get out of it, "I'd sooner be taken for the murder than go to prison for this" (namely, poaching); and on his asking what murder, Lamb said—"I was in Churchill's wood, cutting a bundle of wood, when a boy, named John Brill, came up to me, and I took and knocked him down;" and he added, "I stood for a moment, and took up his cap and hung it up on a bough, and laid his cut and billhook by the side of him, so as if he had tumbled out of a tree." Lamb then said to him, "Nobody else knows on't but you, and if you tell anybody I'll kill you." Lamb also told him that the boy was walking round the wood, watching. The witness said he had heard of the murder some years ago, and knew Lamb had been up for it. Had never had any quarrel with Lamb since he had known him. Had told what Lamb said because since he had been in Coldbath fields he had had such queer dreams. He felt he could not be happy unless he told it, and he thought something would happen to him if he did not. No person had made him any promise on the subject. The witness, on being required, here looked Lamb steadfastly in the face, and declared what he had said to be the truth, and nothing but the truth. The prisoner strenuously denied it, saying that Sibley only said so, thinking he should get out of prison by that means. A variety of evidence was gone into, proving that the body of the boy Brill was actually found in the position stated by Sibley to have been described to him by the prisoner, and that the prisoner was seen going into the wood with a bill in his hand on the morning of the day in which the boy was missing, and afterwards returning out of it with a bundle of wood and underwood freshly cut on his shoulder; that some underwood had been recently cut about twenty yards from the spot where the body was found, together with the opinion of the surgeon who made the post-mortem examination, that death was caused by a violent blow on the left temple, and could not have been caused by a fall on the ground (which was then soft), considering the character of the appearances presented by the head and temples. The prisoner, on being called on for his defence, protested his innocence, and said that Sibley had been living in the neighbourhood at the time the boy was missing, and knew the particulars, as all other persons did. The prisoner, also, on being told that he stood committed for the murder, declared that he was innocent, and said that he had no fear or dread about it.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLONEL KENNETH, C.C.B.—On Tuesday night an inquest was held at the Friend-in-Hand Tavern, Brompton, before Mr. Wakley, M.P., on view of the body of Colonel Charles Robert Kenneth, aged 61, who was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, at his residence, No. 31, Hans-square, Sloane-street. Mr. William Morrah, surgeon, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, deposed that he was intimately acquainted with the late gallant Colonel, who held a command under the Duke of Wellington during the whole of the Peninsular campaign. Witness had attended him professionally since the 10th of last December. His complaint was disease of the heart. On Sunday morning last, during divine service, witness was called from church to attend at the residence of the deceased. Witness went immediately, and found the gallant officer in bed, quite dead. He must have been so some hours.—By the Coroner: I am of opinion that the death of the deceased was from natural causes. When I first entered his room there was a phial and tumbler on his dressing table, the latter of which had contained the medicine I had prescribed for him. The verdict was "Died by the visitation of God."

AN INFANT SENT IN A RAILWAY PARCEL.—An adjourned inquest was held at Winchester on Monday, on the body of an infant that had been sent by railway in a basket, addressed to some person not to be found. The basket was at length opened at the railway station, and inside was the body of an infant in a decomposed state. The inquest had been adjourned for the purpose of making inquiries, but as no further information had been produced, the jury returned an open verdict, "That the deceased child had been sent down from London by the South Western Railway to Winchester, but by whom so sent, or by what means it came by its death, there was no evidence to show."

MURDER OF A CHILD.—On Wednesday Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Cottage of Content, Lock's-fields, Walworth, on the body of a newly born female child, found in the area of one of the new buildings in Penton-street, Kennington-lane, on Sunday. Mr. W. H. Day, surgeon, of 40, Salisbury-place, Lock's-fields, said deceased was of recent birth. He found several injuries about the head, apparently inflicted by some blunt instrument, from the effect of which deceased had died. There was no doubt whatever but that the child had been alive. Verdict—"That the deceased was born alive, and that she was wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown."

ROBBERY AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—Last Saturday evening, Mr. Joshua Brodick, a gentleman recently from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and residing at No. 23, Haydon-square, Minorities, was robbed, while sitting in the pit of Covent-garden Theatre, of bank notes to the value of £825. The notes were enclosed in a paper packet, and were deposited in an inside breast pocket of his inner coat. They consisted chiefly of Bank of England notes. About thirty of them were for £10 each, and the rest £5 each. How the robbery was effected, or at what period of the evening, is quite a mystery.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH UNION RAILWAY.—On Thursday night week a fatal accident happened to a man named William Round, on the North Union Railway, near the luggage station, Wigan. On the night in question, his brother being called in some direction, it fell to the lot of Wm. Round to attend a luggage train, for the purpose of removing some tarpauling sheets from the waggons, before the train proceeded from the station.

He was engaged in doing this when the train started, and had left his lamp on the side of the line; he is supposed to have either jumped off the carriages, or have been so much thrown off his balance in getting upon them, that when he came to the ground he staggered backwards, and fell over the side of the bridge, his head coming in contact with some stones, and his body rolling into the river Douglas, where it was found early next morning. An inquest was held on Saturday evening, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The jury also strongly recommended that a suitable guard or protection should be immediately placed upon the bridge; which recommendation is about to be complied with.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.—On Thursday morning an explosion took place in the oil and colour stores of Mr. Bayliss, colourman, No. 149, Whitechapel-road. Two lads in the employ of Mr. Bayliss were engaged in drawing off a quantity of naphtha from a churn-shaped vessel. Whilst they were so employed the light they held communicated with the inflammable fluid. In an instant the body of naphtha took fire, and the house was one mass of blaze. Copious supplies of water being furnished to the engines at work, the ruins were cooled by half-past 10 o'clock, but every particle of property is destroyed, and the house, which is completely burned through, and in a very tottering state, must be taken down. One of the lads was severely burned about the hands and face. The house and contents are insured. The adjoining premises, occupied by Mr. G. Westropp, baker, and Mr. Sewin, corn-chandler, are partially injured by fire and water.

The *Vigie* of Morbihan states that on the evening of the 15th, a shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Malo. A noise like the roll of a carriage was heard for six or eight seconds.

THE CASE OF SHOOTING NEAR ROCHESTER.—The magistrates were engaged for some time on Monday in taking the depositions of the several witnesses in the case of the boy White, who was shot on Christmas-day, in a field at Chalk, and for which offence George Blake, aged 12, and Charles Rand, aged 14, have been held in custody. From the evidence of Dr. Brown, who attends the boy White, it appears that there were 23 wounds in the head, besides others in the neck, arm, and side. He still considered his patient in a very doubtful state. From the evidence of the witnesses, it appears that there was a quarrel between the parties respecting rabbit-shooting; that White kicked Blake in the groin, on which the latter said, with an oath, "I'll shoot you." Rand first took the gun and pointed it at White, but immediately said, "I shan't shoot him; you shoot him." Blake then took the gun, and pointed it at White, who ran away, when Blake instantly fired, hitting him as above described. The prisoners wept bitterly during the examination, and were fully committed to take their trial at the next assizes at Maidstone.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

* * In consequence of the largely increased circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the charge for Advertisements, in future, will be 7s. for the first four lines, and 1s. 3d. per line after.

COVENT GARDEN GRAND CONCERT, MONDAY FEB. 3, at which the following talent will appear:—Madame Albertazzi, Miss Rainforth Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Madame Lablache, Miss Steele, Mrs. W. H. Seguin, the Misses Smith, Miss Hill, Miss Friedel, Miss Novello, and Miss M. B. Hawes; Messrs. Phillips, Brahmans, Henry Russell, Gear, Binge, Seguin, Giubelli, Brizzi, and H. Lablache. Solo Performers: Madame Dulcken, Mr. F. Clatterton, Mr. Pratten, Master Thirlwall, Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Lindley, and the Distin Family. Leader, Mr. Thirlwall; Conductor, Signor Negri. Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, Tickets, and Places to be had at Mr. ALCOCK'S Music Warehouse, 15, New Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

UNEQUALLED SUCCESS OF THE GRAND JUVENILE FETTES AT ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—MONDAY, JAN. 27, and During the Week.—First Appearance of the celebrated American Southern Minstrels, Messrs. Woolcott, Robbins, Pouker, and Ring, in their popular Native Melodies, engaged for a limited number of nights by Mr. Batty, in addition to the present grand productions. Every Evening at quarter to Seven. 64th Night of the ROYAL FOX HUNT, or, Life's Course of Man and Steel, with splendid Fox Chase on the Stage and in the Circle, by Living Fox and complete Pack of Hounds; and other Gorgeous Effects. Succeeded by the Melodies of the Southern Minstrels. Entire Change of the Scenes of the Circle, and unequalled Feats of Horsemanship. Hungarian Brigade of Female Cavalry, by Mrs. BATTY and 12 Equestrian Ladies. Concluding with (80th Night) the successful Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN and JOHNNY GILPIN'S RIDE; or, the Black Witch of Edmonstone. Johnny Gilpin, Mr. Wells; Clown, Mr. T. Barry; Harlequin, Mr. H. Lewis; Pantaloon, Mr. Bradbury; Columbine, Mrs. J. W. Collier. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. BROADFOOT. Box-office open from 11 till 5.—Lessons in the Art of Riding, by Mr. R. Smith.—Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performances commence at quarter to 7, and conclude at an early hour, for the convenience of the juvenile branches.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—On MONDAY, JAN. 27th, 1845, and Every Evening during the Week, the new and highly-interesting Domestic Drama entitled MARIANNE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY; or, The Heart of a Lawyer. After which (Every Evening), an entirely new Romantic Drama, to be entitled MONSIEUR BILLY; or, The Devil of 1791. To conclude with (Every Evening), the original comic Christmas Pantomime, under the peculiarly suggestive title of HARLEQUIN AND HOT COGLINGS; or, The "Little Old Woman" and the Demon of the Metal Mine.—Doors open at Half-past Five; Performances to commence at Half-past Six.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—New Model upon a very large Scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquess of Anglessey, and by the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling.

MR. CALDWELL'S Second GRAND BALL will take place at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand, on TUESDAY NEXT, JAN. 28th. Tickets, 2s. each, to be had at the Bar; and the Academy, 83, Dean-street, Soho. Cellar, Valse, Mazurka, and Polka Lessons, as usual. Four Private Lessons, £1 1s. Mr. Caldwell's Polka Steps and Figures are published, price 6d. (post-free), on receipt of two fourpenny pieces.—83, Dean-street, Soho.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S BALL will take place on THURSDAY, the 13th of FEBRUARY next, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's. Tickets can only be had of the Stewards, a list of whom, with other particulars, may be obtained on application to W. SHAND LOW, Hon. Secretary, 31, Abchurch-lane, City.

OPEN DAILY.—213, PICCADILLY, Five Doors from the Circus.—THE AKLOUTORAMA, a Novel, Mechanical and Pictorial Exhibition, in Two Parts.—Part I. The Shipwreck. Depicting the various Perils in the Adventurous Life of a Sailor.—Part II. The French in Morocco. Exhibited in Splendid Views (painted by G. D. Gibbs, Esq.) of the various places visited during the Expedition of the Prince de Joinville, terminating with the Bombardment and Conflagration of Mogador.—Hours of Exhibition, Two, Four, Seven, and Half-past Eight, daily. Admission, 1s.; Front Seats, 2s.

NAPLES BY MOONLIGHT.—Just Opened, at the PANO-RAMA, Leicester-square, a View of Naples by Moonlight, during an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius; comprising also a splendid illustration of the Planetary System, together with Paussippo, China, Capri, and the various interesting features in which this earthly Paradise abounds. The Views of Hong Kong and Baden Baden, recently visited and highly approved of by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are now open.

DAM'S ANNUAL BENEFIT BALL.—Mr. T. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous patrons that his ANNUAL BALL will take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, on MONDAY, the 3rd of February next, when his celebrated Quadrille Band, patronised by the Royal Family, will be in attendance. M.C. Mr. George Dewy, from the Italian Opera House. Gentlemen's Tickets, 15s.; Ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d.; including tea, coffee, supper, &c. To be had of Mr. T. Adams, 77, John-street, Fitzroy-square; Mr. G. Davis, 7, Grove-place, Alpha-road, St. John's-wood; and at the Rooms. An early application for tickets is particularly requested.—Dancing to commence at Nine o'clock.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The SHRINE OF THE NATIVITY (with the much-admired change from Darkness to Light) is the subject just added to the NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS. CHILD'S CHROMA-TROPE, exhibiting extraordinary and beautiful effects. THE PROTEOSCOPE. THE PHYSIOSCOPE. DR. RYAN'S Popular LECTURES daily, and on the Evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, Varied LECTURES, Morning and Evening, by Professor HOFMEIER. ELECTRIC EFFECTS produced by the comparative exhibition of the two most powerful ELECTRICAL MACHINES in the World. SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS, by means of the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. Models, &c., explained. The Music is conducted by T. Wallis, Mus. Doc. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

ROSSINI'S TWO NEW CHORUSES.—"La fede e la Carità." will be sung for the first time in this country at Mr. BENEDICT'S SOIREE MUSICALE, on Friday, February 7, by Messdames Caradori Allan, Rainforth, Alfred Shaw, Masson, F. Lablache, Steele, Rodwell, Missent, Lear, Barrett, Williams, Sara Flower, Duval, Salmon, in addition to their solos, duets, &c., with Signori R. Costa, Brizzi, and F. Lablache, and Mr. Harrison. The instrumental portion will comprise a Duet for Two Piano-fortes with Mr. Roschel, and a new Fantasia, by M. Benedict, composed for the purpose of exhibiting the capabilities of the novel and ingenious addition to the pianoforte, the Eolian Attachment. Violin, Mr. Willy; Violoncello, Mr. Hancock; Oboe, Mr. Grattan Cooke; Sax Horns, the Distin Family.—Reserved seats, 15s.; Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had at all the principal music warehouses; and of M. BENEDICT, 2, Manchester-square.

SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE.—FOURTH CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29th.—Anthem—"God is gone up." Croft Mr. Machin—"Now Heaven in fullest glory." Haydn. Misses Rainforth and Steele, Messrs. Hobbs and Machin, with Chorus—"He is blessed." Beethoven. Miss Rainforth—"Mighty Jehovah." Neukomm. Corale: Sebastian Bach. Mr. Hobbs—"Why doth the God of Israel sleep?" Handel. Miss Rainforth and Mr. Machin—"In my distress I called." Marcello. Miss Steele—"Pence." Preyer. Miss Rainforth, with Chorus—"The marvellous work." Haydn. Organ Solo. Miss Rainforth—"Saviour of Sinners." Cherubini. Chorus—"I will give thanks to Thee." Palestrina. Aria—Mr. Machin. Misses Rainforth and Steele, with Chorus—"Hear my prayer." Kent. Mr. Hobbs—"When the season of trouble." Spohr. Miss Steele—"My song shall be always." Purcell. Chorus—"We praise Thee, Handel." The Organ by Miss Mounsey. To Commence at Half-past Seven, and terminate at Ten.—The TWO remaining CONCERTS will take place on WEDNESDAYS—FEB. 19th, and MARCH 12th. Tickets, 2s. 6d.

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POPE GREGORY XVI.

GREGORY XVI.

Gregory XVI., the present Pope, was born on the 18th September, 1765, at Belluno, in the territory of Venice. His family name is Maro Capellari, from which, according to the custom that derives the arms of the reigning Pontiff from the surname of his family, on his armorial shield is displayed a Hat. He was educated from his youth up, for the church, and having completed his studies, he entered the Benedictine order. In 1795, he came to Rome, with the reputation of the great theological learning, which, four years afterwards, he exhibited in a work entitled "Il trionfo della santa sede e della

Chiesa contro gli assolti dei novatori." He was made Procurator-General, and subsequently Vicar-General of his order, and was invested with the purple by Leo XII., on the 13th of March, 1825; he was at the same time appointed to the post of a prefect of the *Congregatio de Propaganda fide*. During his Cardinalship, he was employed in many important matters connected with the affairs of the Church. He was charged by Leo with the management of the concordat with the Netherlands, as a man of great knowledge and experience in canonical questions, and, afterwards, under Leo's successor, Pius VIII., he had the management of the controversy with the Court of Prussia on the vexed question of mixed marriages.

To him, it is said, are to be attributed the celebrated letter of Pope Pius, and the accompanying instructions to the Bishop of Cologne—instructions which were destined in the sequel to cause himself so much difficulty after his accession to the chair. Cardinal Capellari stood high in public opinion at Rome. He was admired for his learning, respected for his piety, and beloved for his simplicity of manners, his mildness, and integrity. After the death of Pius VIII., the conclave sat for fifty days, and among the ardent aspirants to the vacant seat, his name was at first scarcely heard, and when mentioned, it was coupled with but slender probabilities of his election. It was therefore almost unexpectedly that the decision of the conclave, on the 2nd February, 1831, declared Cardinal Capellari to have been elected Pope. His election gave more satisfaction to the people of Rome, than that of any similar election for a considerable period. The rule of his two predecessors, Leo and Pius, had on various grounds, it is stated, caused much popular discontent; the present choice was hailed as a welcome one. The new Pope assumed the name of Gregory XVI., after his patron saint, and was crowned on the 6th of February, four days after his election. The state of Italy at that time, and the relations of the Church with foreign powers were critical, and as Dante sings, there was need—

"Now of one who were a fit colleague
To keep the bark of Peter in deep sea
Helm'd to right point."

Gregory had devoted more of his attention to the spiritual affairs of the church than to temporal and worldly business; and feeling, probably, this to be necessary also to a ruler, he supplied it by selecting the most experienced, acute, and diplomatic member of the College—Cardinal Bernetti, as his secretary. At this time there were disturbances and threatened revolts in Bologna, Ferrara, and Ancona; and even in Rome itself there was much cause for uneasiness. The measures taken to check these manifestations plainly showed that the Cardinals Albani and Bernetti were the actual rulers, and their severity lost to Gregory much of his popularity. The late outbreaks, and the rigour, amounting to bloodthirstiness, with which they have been punished, prove that the temporal Government of the Roman States is in the hands of men not endowed with that kindness of feeling that has been attributed to Gregory himself. As the ruler of the Roman Church he has been far more successful; he watches carefully both over its discipline and doctrine; unlike his conduct in worldly matters, he has here been neither weak nor wavering. But the unbending spirit he displays has been sorely tried in the contests in which the political condition of the Church in the States of Europe has involved him. Gregory, though now fourscore, is said to be strong and active; he suffers from a disease of the nose, which makes him irritable. The rescript he has sent to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland, and the rumours which have been current of the disposition of the present Ministry to establish diplomatic relations with the Papal Court (which is forbidden by penal statute), have given him at present an interest to the reader of English politics.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

The works on the Boulogne and Amiens line, between the latter town and Abbeville, have been commenced. The company which had been formed for constructing a railroad between Rouen and Caen, has come to an understanding with the Rouen Railroad Company, which has agreed to carry out the undertaking. When the line is executed, the intercourse between Paris and the capital of Lower Normandy will be most direct and satisfactory.

The Strasburg and Basle Company are at present getting surveys made of the ground between Sarrebruck and Sarrebourg. The *Courrier de Lyons* announces that the Minister of Public Works has definitively adopted the line of the valley of the Ouzé as the route which the Paris and Lyons line is to take.

The works of the Tours and Nantes line are to commence immediately in the department of the Loire-Inférieure.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Cherbourg was held a few days ago, for the purpose of considering what line would prove most advisable for a railroad communication between Cherbourg and Paris.

The directors of the Marseilles and Avignon Railroad Company have sent in to the Minister of Public Works a tender for the execution and working of the line from Avignon to Lyons.

DIEPPE AND PARIS.—Three different surveys have been made by this company, viz.—the mountain, the tunnel, and the valley lines. The longest is 43 miles; the shortest 36.

MONTPELIER AND NISMES.—This line was opened on the 9th inst. BERLIN.—The Berlin line, direct to Königsberg will cost 36,000,000 thalers, or £5,000,000 sterling.

The Austrian Government has resolved to extend the Great Northern line to Bochnia.

It is said that the Prussian Government has resolved to impose a tax on the gross receipts of the various lines, and to look upon time bargains in foreign shares as upon dealings in Spanish bonds, i.e., as illegal.

TITHE COMMUTATION TABLES.—The annual supplement to "Willich's Tithe Commutation Tables" has just been published, from which we glean the following important facts:—The average prices for last year were 51s. 3d. per imperial quarter for wheat, 33s. 8d. for barley, and 20s. 7d. for oats; while the average prices for seven years to Christmas last, amount to 60s. 8d. per imperial quarter for wheat, 32s. 10d. for barley, and 22s. for oats. Each £100 of rent-charge in 1845 will amount to £103 17s. 11½d., or 5s. 6d. per cent. less than the amount of last year.

THE OFFICE OF QUEEN'S PROCTOR.—This lucrative post, vacant by the decease of Mr. Ilsted Nichol, is at length filled up. Mr. Dyke, of the firm of Jenner, Dyke, and Jenner, Proctors, and son of Sir Perceval Hart Dyke, is to be the new Queen's Proctor. The gentleman deceased, whose post is thus supplied, was a nephew of Sir John Nichol. The annual average of the present fees of office, on a moderate computation, is £2000; formerly they were much larger.

A TRIANGULAR DUEL IN REALITY.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Nice, Jan. 8:—"There has been rather a damp thrown over society at large here recently. At a club supper, after a ball, a dispute arose between a Russian, a Frenchman, and an Italian; the Russian challenged the Frenchman, and the Italian the Russian; the latter two immediately went out—their feelings towards each other almost amounted to madness, as they fixed to have but one pistol loaded, and the muzzles to each other's breasts; but the second (for they had only one, as the others would not, they said, wait to witness a murder) loaded the pistol so that it would not go off. They then returned to town to the Italian's rooms for other pistols; while there, in walked the Governor with the police, arrested both, and put them in confinement, also the Frenchman. This happened two days before Christmas-day, and they are not yet liberated. It must, it is feared, end in bloodshed, as the Frenchman struck the Russian; and although everything has been done by the English residents to bring about a reconciliation, it is impossible. As for the first affair, that may be said to be finished, as the Italian is in the service, and will be sent on duty to a fort, where he will be kept as a prisoner. This affair has caused quite a commotion here, all three being well known."

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP PELICAN STRANDED.

The engraving represents an extraordinary scene—one of her Majesty's ships, laden with a quarter of a million of money—yet in distress!

It appears that the Pelican, 16, Commander Justice, arrived on the evening of the 13th inst., at Spithead, from Singapore, with specie to the amount of about £250,000 on board. She sprung a leak soon after starting from Singapore, and transhipped two-thirds of her valuable freight on board the Harlequin, which arrived safe on Sunday. The Pelican came through the Needles, and in coming up from the westward with a light wind, she went too close in shore, it being low water, and tailed on the Kicker-point, between Fort Monckton and Stoke's-bay; she immediately commenced firing minute guns, as signals of distress, and sent up several rockets, but which, however, were not answered for upwards of an hour, when, we believe, the Victory answered the signal, and despatched the Comet steamer to her assistance. The grounding of the Pelican occurred about a quarter past eight o'clock, and assistance from the harbour did not arrive until near eleven! The circumstance of signal guns firing on a fine calm night, at such an hour, excited the utmost consternation in the town of Portsmouth, and the ramparts were quickly thronged with spectators anxious to ascertain the cause of their unseasonable disturbance.

The first who put off to the assistance of the stranded vessel was Lieut. Grandy, of the coast-guard station, Blockhouse, who, with his boat's crew, quickly got alongside the distressed vessel, and soon after the Comet steamer, Lieutenant-Commander Pretymann, with a dockyard lighter in tow, arrived at the spot; but their services were not required, as the flowing of the tide had carried the Pelican off. Indeed, so far was the Comet from being of any assistance that we are informed she ran into the Pelican and carried away her jibboom. The Pelican eventually made the anchorage at Spithead, and saluted the Admiral next morning.

The Pelican has been upwards of 30 years in the service, and is fit for nothing further than to be broken up. The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Times* justly observes, with reference to the above occurrence:—"The want of assistance was most keenly felt at a time when this vessel appeared in some danger, and serves to prove the necessity (which we pointed out months since), of having a powerful steam-vessel ready at any minute at each of our ports, to sail forth to the assistance of a ship in distress, or to repel the incursions of an enemy. Here was a crazy brig with a valuable freight on board beating her bottom out upon a dangerous beach, and firing guns and rockets for assistance two hours before any came, and this within a mile of the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the first naval port in the world! Surely this is proof enough of the necessity for guarding against the recurrence of such serious and lamentable losses of life and property as have been attendant upon even a few moments' (not to say hours') delay in rendering assistance."

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